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CHAPTER VI.—(Continued)

They had passed but a short distance to the rear of Numa when the boy caught the unpleasant odor of the carcass. His face lighted with asmile. Something told him that he would have known that scent among a myriad of others, even if Akut had not told him that a lion lay near.

There was a strange familiarity—a vaguely familiarity in it that made the short hairs rise at the nape of his neck and brought his upper lip into an involuntary snarl that bared his fighting fangs. There was a sense of crawching of the skin about his ears, as all the world as though those members were flattening back against his skull in preparation for deadly combat.

His skin tingled. He was aglow with a pleasurable sensation that he never before had known. He was, for the instant, another creature—very alert, ready.

This did the scent of Numa, the lion transform the boy into a beast. He had never seen a lion—his mother had gone to too great pains to prevent it. But he had devoured countless pictures of them, and now he was anxious to feast his eyes upon the king of beasts in the flesh.

As he trailed Akut he kept an eye cocked over one shoulder rearward, in the hope that Numa might rise from the kill and reveal himself. Thus it happened that he dropped some little way behind Akut, and the next he knew he was recalled suddenly to the contemplation of other matters than the hidden Numa by a shrill scream of warning from the ape.

Turning his eyes quickly in the direction of his companion, the boy saw Akut standing in the path directly before him which sent tremors of excitement racing through his body!

CHAPTER VII.

The First Great Kill.

With body half emerging from a clump of bushes in which she must have lain hidden stood a sleek and beautiful lioness. Her yellow-green eyes were round and staring, boring straight into the eyes of the boy. Not ten paces separated them.

Twenty paces behind the lioness stood the great ape, bellowing instructions to the boy and hurling taunts at the lioness, in an evident effort to attract her attention from the lad so he could gain the shelter of a nearby tree.

But Sabor was not to be diverted. She had her eyes upon the lad. He stood between her and her mate, between her and the kill. It was suspicious. Probably he had ulterior designs upon her lord and master, or upon the fruits of their hunting.

A lioness is short tempered. Akut's bellowing annoyed her. She uttered a little rumbling growl, taking a step toward the boy.

"Tree!" screamed Akut.

The boy turned and fled, and at the same instant the lioness charged. The tree was but a few paces away. A limb hung ten feet from the ground, and as the boy leaped for it the lioness leaped for him.

Like a monkey he pulled himself up and to one side. A great forepaw struck him a glancing blow at the thigh—just grazing him. One curved fang hooked itself into the waistband of his pajama trousers, ripping them from him as the lioness sped by. Half naked, the lad threw himself to safety as the beast turned and leaped for him once more.

Akut, from a nearby tree, jabbered and scolded, calling the lioness all manner of foul names. The boy, patterning his conduct after that of his mentor upon the head of the enemy, Akut, unstoppered the vials of his wrath in realization of the futility of such weapons, he bethought himself of something heavier to hurl.

There was nothing but dead twigs and branches at hand, but these he hurled at the upturned, snarling face of Sabor, just as his father had done before him twenty years ago, when, as a boy, he, too, had taunted and tantalized the great cats of the jungle.

The lioness fretted about the hole of the tree for a short time, but finally, either realizing the uselessness of her vigil, or prompted by the pangs of hunger, she stalked emphatically away and disappeared in the brush that hid her lord, who had not once shown himself during the altercation.

Freed from their retreats, Akut and the boy came to the ground to take up their interrupted journey once more. The old ape scolded the lad for his carelessness.

"Had you not been so intent upon the lion behind you, you might have discovered the lioness much sooner than you did," he said.

"But you passed right by her without seeing her," retorted the boy.

Akut was chagrined.

"It is thus," he said, "that jungle folk die. We go cautiously for a lifetime, and then, just for an instant, we forget, and——" He ground his teeth in mimicry of the crunching of great jaws in flesh. "It is a lesson," he resumed. "You have learned that you may not for too long keep your eyes and your ears and your nose all bent in the same direction."

That night the son of Tarzan was colder than he ever had been in all his life. The pajama trousers had not been heavy, but they had been much heavier than nothing. And the next day he roasted in the hot sun, for again their way led much across wide and tireless plains.

It was still in the boy's mind to travel to the south, and circle back to the coast in search of another outpost of civilization. He had said nothing of this plan to Akut, for he knew that the old ape would look with displeasure upon any suggestion that savored of separation.

For a month the two wandered on, the boy learning rapidly the laws of the jungle; his muscles adapting themselves to the new mode of life that had been thrust upon them. The thews of the sire had been transmitted to the son—it needed only the hardening of use to develop them.

The lad found that it came quite naturally to him to swing through the trees. Even at great heights he never felt the slightest dizziness, and when he had caught the knack of the swing and the release he could hurl himself from branch to branch with even greater agility than the heavier Akut.

And with exposure came a toughening and hardening of his smooth, white skin, browning new beneath the sun and wind. He had removed his pajama jacket one day to bathe in a little stream that was too small to harbor crocodiles, and while he and Akut had been disporting themselves in the cool waters a monkey had dropped down from the overhanging trees, snatched up the boy's single remaining article of civilized garmenture and scampered away with it.

For a time Jack was angry, but when he had been without the jacket for a short while he began to realize that being half-clothed is infinitely more uncomfortable than being entirely naked. Soon he did not miss his clothing in the least, and from that he came to revel in the freedom of his unhampered state.

Occasionally a smile would cross his face as he tried to imagine the surprise of his schoolmates could they but see him now. They would envy him. Yes, how they would envy him!

He felt sorry for them at such times, and again, as he thought of them amid the luxuries and comforts of their English homes, happy with their fathers and mothers, a most uncomfortable lump would rise into the boy's throat and he would see a vision of his mother's face through a blur of mist that came unbidden to his eyes.

Then it was that he urged Akut onward, for now they were headed westward toward the coast. The old ape thought that they were searching for a tribe of his own kind, nor did the boy abuse his mind of this conviction. It would do to tell Akut of his

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

15,000 GUARDS MUSTERED OUT OF FED SERVICE

Militiamen Recently Returned to Home Stations All Released by War Department.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The first step toward gradual withdrawal and mustering out of all militia troops on the Mexican border was taken today when Secretary of War Baker ordered all militiamen so far withdrawn from the border to be discharged from the federal service. The Fourteenth New York infantry will, however, be temporarily detained in the state mobilization camp because of a fear that some of them may be infected with para-typhoid, prevalent among New York militiamen on the border.

The militia organizations, as soon as mustered out of the federal service, assume their status as state troops and are expected to be demobilized by the state authorities.

Official Announcement.

The war department official announcement was made in the following statement:

"The secretary of war directs that all the organizations of the National Guard in the federal service recently ordered from the border to their respective mobilization camps be mustered out of the federal service as soon as practicable and returned to the normal status of national guard troops, except in the case of the Fourteenth New York regiment, which is to be held in service at its mobilization camp pending the prevalance in that regiment of para-typhoid.

"As soon as it can be safely done, this regiment also will be mustered out. Similar precautions would be taken with any other organization returning from the border suffering from any infection or which is under suspicion of being infected."

The troops affected are three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, one from Maryland, two from Illinois, two from Missouri, one from California, one from Oregon, one from Washington and one from Louisiana.

These units comprise in the aggregate about 15,000 national guardsmen.

Release Men at Once.

The plan for mustering out of the regiments will be executed under the various departmental commanders within whose jurisdiction these organizations are placed. In many instances, where there is no reason to hold them because of disease infection, the mustering out will be done immediately.

It is said that all the organizations except the 14th New York will be mustered as soon as the necessary routine is concluded.

The Yale battery, mobilized at Tobyhanna, Pa., was ordered to Niantic, Conn., where it will be mustered out.

Plays With Alligator Egg, Now Has 'Gator

Newark, Sept. 8.—William Fry Smith, nine years old, today has a baby alligator hatched from an egg which was sent to him by relatives in Florida. The boy has played with the egg constantly since it arrived a week ago and it is believed that the warmth of his hands hatched the egg.

WARNS ALLIES TO GO SLOW AGAINST SPAIN

Former Minister Hints at Alliance With Germany.

Madrid, Sept. 11.—Antonio Maura, who retired as Spanish minister in 1909, in an interview today, warned the entente allies they would have to move carefully to maintain the friendship of Spain.

"Whoever attempts to violate Spanish neutrality will pay the penalty," Maura declared. "After the war, we will have to decide in favor of one of the belligerents, setting the interests of our country before our personal sympathies.

"Historically and geographically, Spain sides with the western group, but England and France must change the methods they have adopted which are driving Spain headlong into decadence.

"If they refuse, we must look elsewhere for an alliance which will guarantee our prosperity. We must preserve the right of choice, free from all pressure."

Wood Horses for Militia.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Battery A of the state militia of Utah has been using wooden horses for practice up till the President's call.

WHERE THE REVENUE BILL PROPOSES TO GET THE CASH

Washington, Sept. 8.—Following are the main new features of the revenue bill passed by congress:

INCOME TAX—Normal income tax increased from 1 to 2 per cent. Exemptions allowed on incomes of $3,000 for single persons and $4,000 for married. Additional tax levied on incomes above $60,000. Incomes of $60,000 to $80,000 taxed 3 per cent; up to $100,000, 4 per cent; $100,000 to $150,000, 5 per cent. Graduated scale levied to 13 per cent on incomes between $150,000 to $2,000,000.

CORPORATION TAXES—Net income tax raised from 1 to 2 per cent. Applies to all corporations, joint stock companies, insurance companies, but not partnerships.

Corporations, joint stock companies, associations—Fifty cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits, including investments. Exemption of $99,000 allowed.

INHERITANCE—Net estate of decedent, whether a resident or non-resident, is taxable as follows: Net estate not in excess of $50,000, 1 per cent; to $150,000, 2 per cent; up to $250,000, 3 per cent; up to $450,000, 4 per cent; up to $1,000,000, 5 per cent; up to $2,000,000, 6 per cent; to $3,000,000, 7 per cent; to $4,000,000, 8 per cent; to $5,000,000, 9 per cent; exceeding $5,000,000, 10 per cent.

MUNITIONS—Manufacturers of explosives, shells, torpedoes, firearms of any kind, small arms, electric motorboats, submarines, taxed 12½ per cent of entire net profits.

SPIRITS—Beer and other similar fermented liquor, $1.50 a 31-gallon barrel.

Wines—Still, 8 cents a gallon; fortifying wines, 55 cents per gallon; champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each one-half pint or fraction; artificially carbonated wine, 2½ cents each one-half pint or fraction; other liquors, cordials or similar compounds, three-fourths of 1 cent to 1½ cents each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

BROKERS—Stock brokers, $30; pawn brokers, $50; ship brokers, $20; custom-house brokers, $10.

AMUSEMENTS—Theatre proprietors—Seating capacity 150 or less, $25; seating capacity 250 to 500, $50; 500 to 800, $75; more than 800, $100. In towns of 5,000 or less inhabitants the payment is one-half the above. Halls, armories rented occasionally are exempted. Circus proprietor, $100. Other shows for money, $10, excepting street fair, tax is $100. Exemptions, Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, exhibitions under auspices of religious or charitable associations. Bowling alleys, billiard-rooms, $5 for each alley or table.

TOBACCO—Tobacco, cigar, cigarette manufacturers—Manufacturers' sales less than 50,000 pounds, $8; up to $100,000, 6; up to 200,000, $12; exceeding 200,000 pounds, 8 cents per thousand pounds. Cigar manufacturers, sales under 5,000 cigars, $2; up to 100,000, $3; up to 200,000, $6; up to 400,000, $12; exceeding 400,000, 5 cents per thousand. Cigarette manufacturers, tax 8 cents per 10,000 cigarettes.

MOST EXPENSIVE CONGRESS ENDS 9 MONTHS' WORK

Appropriations Authorized in Single Session Will Amount to Two Billion.

BY JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The turmoil that was the first session of the Sixty-fourth congress came to an end at 10:02 today. The most momentous session of any congress for a generation closed as President Wilson signed the administration $200,000,000 revenue bill, last of a long series of important measures which have occupied the attention of the nine months' sitting.

Leaving behind a record of more extensive legislative effort than any congressional session of recent years, the congress, ceasing activity until December, released its members to the political campaign. Shaking the dust of the capital from their shoes, they hurried to the hustings for the quadrennial fight for control of the federal government.

Had Varied Program.

Grave domestic problems, grim complications of the European war, death and disorder on the Mexican frontier, and efforts at legislative reform passed in kaleidioscopic review before the congress in the nine months of its sitting. Following closely the decisions and policy of President Wilson, it dwelt with domestic difficulties, from fixing a new policy of extensive military and naval preparedness to enacting into law an eight-hour day for railroad workers to avert a threatened disastrous nation-wide strike. It built up an elaborate preparedness program, and enacted a $200,000,000 law to pay for it. Through devious ways of international law it followed closely behind President Wilson in his fight against German submarine warfare. And, in the last hour, it provided weapons of reprisal against the Anglo-French mail interference and trade boycott.

By legislative enactment, it justified the President's course in the stricken Mexican republic, and provided the means for sending the regular army and the militia to meet the situation.

Spend Billion and Half.

As the gavels were suspended, to sound the end of the session, recapitulation of the nine months' work showed that there had been appropriated, for the year 1917, for expenditures of the government, more than $1,600,000,000, and that authorizations had been made for future expenditures which would bring the grand aggregate of appropriations almost to the $2,000,000,000 mark. Administration champions, in informal reviews of the congress, answered Republican taunts of "a two-billion congress," with declarations that the "United States is a two-billion-dollar country."

Important bills passed by the Sixty-fourth congress since last December include: Preparedness, rural credits, Philippines, child labor, vocational training, workmen's compensation, shipping, good roads, emergency revenue, rivers and harbor.

Other imbportant acts of congress were the ratification of the Nicaraguan and Haitian treaties, the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the United States supreme court, the rejection of the nomination of George F. Rublee to the federal trade commission, and the defeat of the Gore and McLemore resolutions to tie the President's hands in dealing with the submarine crisis with Germany.

Preparedness Bill Passed.

By far the biggest achievement of congress, in the opinion of leaders on both sides, was the passage of the preparedness program. This program was divided into six bills, which appropriated a total of nearly $700,000,000 for the national defense.

The six preparedness bills were: The army reorganization bill, the naval appropriation bill, the fortifications bill and the naval and military academy bills. The army reorganization bill is designed to increase the regular army to approximately 145,000 enlisted fighting men and 11,000 officers, peace strength, and to raise the strength of the National Guard to approximately 440,000 enlisted men and 17,000 officers. The army appropriation bill provides $267,000,000 to pay for these increases.

157 Ships Authorized.

The naval appropriation bill authorizes a three-year building program of 157 ships, including 10 dreadnaughts and 6 battle cruisers, and provides $313,000,000 to pay the first year's instalment.

The rural credits bill, regarded by the administration as one of its biggest achievements, provided a farm loan system and created a farm loan board to supervise the system.

The shipping bill created a shipping board and provided $50,000,000 for the purchase of ships to relive the shortage of freight-carrying facilities in foreign trade.

The child labor bill places a ban on the shipments of child labor products in interstate and foreign commerce.

GIVING HIM THE JIU-JITSU

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader

TWO ZEPPELINS TO CROSS SEA FROM BERLIN TO U. S. IN 72 HOURS

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—A super-Zeppelin, 800 feet long and with four gondolas, made a trial flight over Lake Constance on Sunday, according to the Neue Zuricher Zeitung.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Two "double" Zeppelins, unarmed and each with a carrying capacity of 60 tons, have been built in Germany to carry mail between Berlin and the United States, according to statements here by Morris Epstein, agent of the German American Alliance, who returned from Europe yesterday.

Epstein said the Zeppelins had been christened Amerika and Deutchland. He was permitted to view them, he declared. Their engines are powerfully equipped and they can make the aerial voyage between Berlin and New York in 72 hours.

"They are so constructed," said Epstein, "that they can rise higher than any aeroplane and thus escape hostile aviators. They also can descend to the water and travel there under their own power."

Epstein said the postage charges for this service had already been arranged and would be the regular international postage plus one mark, or 25 cents for each letter.

FORMING PLAN TO PROTECT BORDER

American and Mexican Commissioners Near to an Agreement.

BY STUART GODWIN.

New London, Conn., Sept. 11.—Hope of an early recommendation to the American and Mexican governments of a plan for protection of the international boundary, was stronger today than at any time since the commission gathered here.

It was stated on official authority that both commissions are much closer to agreement on a plan for mutual protection of the border by American and Carranzista troops and that only the first hand evidence of actual conditions there at present is desired before recommendations are made. Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of the general staff, will furnish that information to the commission.

In order to follow the program insisted upon by Gen. Carranza, the question of the withdrawal of troops will be dealt with at the same time.

Villa Moving North.

Unofficially, the American commissioners, in view of the knowledge that Major Gen. Funston stated there is no further need for the Pershing column in Mexico, are about prepared to concede this point. The only difficulty in the way of agreement on the question of recommending the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition, is the persistent report that Francisco Villa with a band of followers is moving northward from a point southeast of Gen. Pershing's position.

One more vexing question has injected itself into the conference—the question of lifting the embargo on the exportation of arms into Mexico from the United States. From reliable sources it was learned today the Carranza government has placed orders in the United States for many million rounds of ammunition, shipment awaiting only the action of the American government in lifting the embargo.

This fact is causing the American commissioners some embarrassment.

May Not Get Loan.

The Mexican commissioners, while they made no report of it, have met with discouragements in their negotiations with American bankers in regard to a loan for Mexico. In addition to being told the time is not ripe to talk of a loan, they have been given to understand no loan could be had here or abroad until Mexico is pacific.

In reply, they have told the bankers pacification of their country without a loan is almost impossible. Plans for other money-raising methods are being perfected by the Mexican commissioners, to be ready for a thorough discussion with the American conferees, when that point in the negotiations is reached.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Announcement ahs been made that the Pennsylvania railroad west of Pittsburgh will be extended from Toledo to Detroit, the estimated cost to be $40,000,000.

The amendment to the emergency revenue bill empowering the President to retaliate against citizens of the belligerent nations which interfere with United States mails was struck out by house conferees.

The senate passed the Sherwood mothers' pension bill last week.

A British aeroplane was lost last week in a raid over St. Deuis, Belgium, 30 miles southeast of Brussels.

The life of Governor Hiram Johnson has been threatened in two letters received by him, unless he left certain large sums of money in a designated place near the state capitol.

The Rumanian fortress of Tukrakan was captured last week by an army of Greek and Bulgarian soldiers. A hundred guns and 21,000 prisoners were taken, along with a great store of ammunition and provisions..

For the first time in its history, the stock of United States Steel touched par last week. This is actually equivalent to 102¼, adding its recent regular and extra dividends.

The transcontinental tour of Charles E. Hughes practically came to a close on September 5. He went to Maine the latter part of the week, where he battled for the Republican cause.

The state department at Washington has been advised that Japan will make available in the near future the proposed $30,000,000 loan to China. The Chinese failed to raise the loan in the United States.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, formerly Miss May Ogden Goelet, has been offered the positoon of mistress of the robes to Queen Mary.

The Mexican Central railway, connecting Chihuahua City with the border, was cut last week at a point near Villa Ahumada, 120 miles south of the border. Villa followers are blamed for the destruction.

Since the Austrian-Italian declaration of war, 15 months ago, about 450,000 Austrians hae been killed, captured or seriously wounded, according to estimates by Italian military authorities.

Billy Sunday began an evangelistic campaign in Detroit, Mich., this week.

About 40,000 people heard President Wilson last week when he accepted Abraham Lincoln's birthplace as a gift to the nation. The rude pioneer cabin in which Lincoln was born is sheltered by a magnificent meborial building at Hodgenville, Ky.

JAPAN ELATED OVER REPORTED U. S. STAND

Tokio, Sept. 8.—Expressions of satisfaction and appreciation regarding the speech of Elbert H. Gary Tuesday night are voiced by the press. It is evident here that Japan is deeply interested in the nature of the United States' general policy toward China, more particularly whether the government would support the participation of American capitalists in the Five Powers reorganization loan.

Tokio has the impression that Washington is undecided

CZAR'S FORCES BLASTING WAY INTO HUNGARY

Violent Efforts Being Made to Break Over Mountains ---Take Battery and 500 Men.

London, Sept. 9.—The Russians have again instituted violent efforts to break over the mountain barrier which separates them from the Hungarian plains. It is announced at Petrograd that they have stormed a series of heights in the Carpathians south of Baranoff, taking 500 prisoners and a mountain battery. In the direction of Halicz, in Galicia, below Lemberg, heavy fighting continues. The Russian statement says counter attacks made by Turkish and Teutonic forces were repulsed.

Forces of the central powers in the Carpathian mountains northwest of Kapul, says today's official report, issued by the German general staff, yielded yesterday before the pressure exerted by the Russians.

Germans Press Forward.

Press dispatches from Berlin report that the Bulgarians and Germans are beating down all opposition in eastern Rumania and already have advanced about 50 miles north of the Bulgarian frontier along the Black sea coast.

Russian forces fighting with the Rumanians have forced a passage of the Danube and have invaded Serbia on the northeastern corner, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Athens today. The Russians are reported to be advancing towards the Orient railway (the line that runs from Berlin to Constantinople), having already occupied the Serbian town of Negotin.

Negotin is seven miles inside the Serbian frontier.

In a supreme attempt to check the Teutonic drive into Rumanian territory, the czar's army is said to have taken the offensive over the entire Dobrudja front, attacking the enemy from the Danube to the Black sea, a front of 70 miles.

Bulgarians Report Victory.

An undated Bulgarian official report announces important victories for the invaders in this region. It is said the German and Bulgarian forces have captured the fortified town of Dobric or Bazardjik, 50 miles southeast of Bukharest, and three towns on the Rumanian Black sea coast near the Bulgarian frontier.

Bukharest officially admits the Rumanian fortress of Tutrakan, one of the Danube bridgehead "gates" to the capital, has fallen to the bulgar-German army of invasion.

Both the French and British took the offensive on the Somme front last night, although their operations were confined to relatively small areas. The French war office reports the capture of a small wood east of Bellow. It says 7,700 Germans have been captured since September 3 and that a great number of German dead were found on the field and in trenches after the unsuccessful counter-attacks of the Germans yesterday. The attack of the British was made in the vicinity of High Wood, where, London announces, a trench was captured and heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

On the Verdun front the Germans renewed their counter-attacks, but, the French war office announces, were beaten back.

REPORT BRITAIN MAY RAISE MILITARY AGE LIMIT TO 45

Free for Active Service Many Now Behind the Lines.

London, Sept. 6.—Reports are current that the government intends shortly to raise the military age limit to 45 years. Some color is lent to these reports by the war office in forming an infantry battalion from reserves of the household battalion. The belief is based on Sir William Robertson's recent declaration that Great Britain must not only win the war but win the peace.

Winston Churchill's allegations as to numbers of soldiers used for other than fighting purposes behind the fighting line also are being looked into. Lloyd-George is said to be considering employing colored people for service behind the fighting line.

BRITISH UNIONS WANT PROTECTION AFTER WAR

Demand Employment of Soldiers and No Wage Cut.

Birmingham, England, Sept. 7.—At the Trades Union Congress today resolutions were adopted providing for the following:

1—Restoration of union customs and principles suspended at the beginning of the war to increase the output of war supplies.

2—Recommending the national organization of all industry, including shipping.

3—Demanding that the government make provision for the employment of soldiers at the end of the war.

4—Demanding there shall be no reduction of wages nor increase in working hours after the war,

ABE MARTIN

It's th' feller who don't tell how he's goin' t' vote who settles elections.

When some fellers take a vacation ever'buddy gits a rest,

God's Country and the Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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CHAPTER IV.—(Continued)

Suddenly he concentrated his gaze at a point on teh lake three-quarters of a mile away. It was close to shore and he was certain that he had seen some movement there—a flash of sunlight on a shifting object. Probably he had caught a reflection of light from the palmmate horn of a moose feeding among the water-lily roots. He leaned forward, and shaded his eyes. In another moment his heart gave a quicker throb. What he had seen was the flash of a paddle. He made out a canoe, and then two. They were moving close in shore, one following the other, and apparently taking advantage of the shadows of the forest. Philip's hand shifted to the butt of his automatic. After all ther might be fighting of the good old-fashioned kind. He looked back in the direction of the tent.

The girl had reapeared, and was looking at him. She waved a hand, and he ran down to meet her. She had been crying. The dampness of tears still clung to her lashes; but the smile on her lips was sweetand welcoming, and now, so frankly that his face burned with pleasure, she held out a hand to him.

"I was rude to run away from you in that way," she apologized. "But I couldn't cry before you. And I wanted to cry."

"Because you were glad, or sorry?" he asked.

"A little of both," she replied. "But mostly glad. A few hours ago it did not seem possible that there was any hope for me. Now——"

"There is hope," he urged.

"Yes, there is hope."

For an instant he felt the warm thrill of her fingers as they clung tighter to his. Then she withdrew her hand, gently, smiling at him with a sweet confidence. Her eyes were like pure, soft violets. He wanted to kneel at her feet and cry out his thanks to God for sending him to her. Intead of betraying his emotion, he spoke of the canoes.

"There are two canoes coming along the shore of the lake," he said. "Are you expecting some one?"

The smile left her lips. He was startled by the suddenness with which the color ebbed from her face and the old fear leapt into her eyes.

"Two? You are sure ther are two?" Her fingers clutched his arm almost fiercely. "And they are coming this way?"

"We can see them from the top of the rock ridge," he said. "I am sure there are two. Will you look for yourself?"

She did not speak as they hurried to the bald cap of teh ridge. From the top Philip pointed down the lake. The two canoes were in plain view now. Whether they contained three or four people they could not quite make out. At sight of them the last vestige of color left the girl's cheeks. But now, as she stood there breathing quickly in her excitement, there came a change in her. She threw back her head. Her lips parted. Her blue eyes flashed a fire in which Philip in his amazement no longer saw fear, but defiance. Her hands were clenched. She seemed taller. Back into her cheeks there burned swiftly two points of flame. All at once she put out a hand and drew him back, so that the ca pof the ridge concealed them from the lake.

"An hour ago those canoes would have made me run off into the forest and hide," she said. "But now I am not afraid! Do you understand?"

"Then you trust me?"

"Absolutely."

"But—surely — there is something that you should tell me: Who are they, what your danger is, what I am to do."

"I am hoping that I am mistaken," she replied. "They may not be those whom I am dreading—and expecting. All I can tell you is this: You are Paul Darcambal. I am Josephine, your wife. Protect me as a wife. I will be constantly at your side. Were I alone I would know what to expect. But—with you—they may not offer me harm. If they do not ,show no suspicion. But be watchful. Don't let them get behind you. And be ready always—always—to use that—if a thing so terrible must be done!" As she spoke seh lay a hand on his pistol. "And remember: I am your wife!"

"To live that elief, even in a dream, will be a joy as unforgettable as life itself," he whispered, so low that, in turning her head, she made as if she had not heard him.

"Come," she said. "Let us follow the coulee down to the lake. We can watch them from among the rocks."

She gave him her hand as they began to traverse the boulder-strewn bed of the creek. Suddenly he said:

"You will not suspect me of cowardice if I suggest that there is not one chance a hundred of them discovering us?"

"No," she replied, with a glance so filled with her confidence and faith that involuntarily he held her hand closer in his own. "But I want them to find us—if they are whom I fear. We will show ourselves on the shore."

He looked at her in amazement before the significance of her words had dawned upon him. Then he laughed.

"That is the greatest proof of your faith you have given me," he said. "With me you are anxious to face your enemies. And I am as anxious to meet them."

"Don't misunderstand me," she corrected him quickly. "I am praying that they are not the ones I suspect. But if they are—why, yes, I want to face them—with you."

They had almost reached the lake when he said;

"And now I may call you Josephise?"

"Yes, that is necessary."

"And you will call me——"

"Paul, of course—for ,you are Paul Darcambal."

"Is that quite necessary?" he asked. "Is it not possible that you might allow me to retain at least a part of my name, and call me Philip? Philip Darcambal?"

"There is no objection to that," she hesitated. "If you wish I will call you Philip. But you must also be Paul—your middle name, perhaps."

"In the eevnt of certain exigencies," he guessed.

"Yes."

He had still assisted her over the rocks by holding to her hand, and suddenly her fingers clutched his convulsively. She pointed to a stretch of the open lake. The canoes were plainly visible not more than a quarter of a mile away. Even as he felt her trembling slightly he laughed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

The Son of Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS.

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Continued From First Page.

real plans when they had come within sight of civilization.

One day, as they were moving slowly along beside a river they came unexpectedly upon a native village. Some children were playing beside the water.

The boy's heart leaped within his breast at sight of them—for more than a month he had seen no human being. What if these were naked savages? What if their skins were black? Were they not creatures fashioned in the mold of their Maker as was he? They were his brothers and sisters! He started toward them.

With a low warning Akut laid a hand upon his arm to hold him back. The boy shook himself free, and with a shout of greeting ran forward toward the ebon players.

The sound of his voice brought every head erect. Wide eyes viewed him for an instant, and then, with screams of terror, the children turned and fled toward the village. At their heels ran their mothers, and from the village gate, in response to the alarm, came a score of warriors, hastily snatched spears and shields ready in their hands.

At sight of the consternation he had wrought, the boy halted. The glad smile faded from his face as with wild shouts and menacing gestures the warriors ran toward him. Akut was calling to him from behind to turn and flee; that the blacks would kill him.

For a moment he stood watching them coming, then he raised his hand with the palm toward them in signal for them to halt, calling out at the same time that he came as a friend—that he had only wanted to play with their children.

Of course they did not understand a word that he addressed to them, and their answer was what any naked creature who had run suddenly out of the jungle upon their women and children might have expected — a shower of spears. The missiles struck all about the boy, but none touched him.

Again his spine tingled, and the short hairs lifted at the nape of his neck and along the top of his scalp. His eyes narrowed. Sudden hatred flared in them to wither the expression of glad friendliness that had lighted them but an instant before.

With a low snarl, quite similar to that of a baffled beast, he turned and ran into the jungle. There was Akut awaiting him in a tree. The ape urged him to hasten in flight, for the wise old anthropoid knew that they two, naked and unarmed, were no match for the sinewy black warriors who would doubtless make some sort of search for them through the jungle.

But a new power moved the son of Tarzan. He had come with a boy's glad and open heart to offer his friendship to these people who were human beings like himself. He had been met with suspicion and spears. They had not even listened to him. Rage and hatred consumed him.

When Akut urged speed he held back. He wanted to fight; yet his reason made it all too plain that it would be but a foolish sacrifice of his life to meet these armed men with his naked hands and his teeth. Already the boy thought of his teeth, of his fighting fangs when possibility of combat loomed close.

Moving slowly through the trees, he kept his eyes over his shoulders, though he no longer neglected the possibilities of other dangers which might lurk on either hand or ahead—his experience with the lioness did not need a repetition to insure the permanency of the lesson it had taught. Behind he could hear the savages advancing with shouts and cries. He lagged further behind until the pursuers were in sight. They did not see him, for they were not looking among the branches of the trees for human quarry.

The lad kept just ahead of them. For a mile, perhaps, they continued the search, and then they turned back toward the village.

Here was the boy's opportunity, that for which he had been waiting, while the hot blood of revenge coursed through his veins until he saw his pursuers through a scarlet haze.

When they turned back, he turned and followed them. Akut was no longer in sight. Thinking that the boy followed, he had gone on further ahead. He had no wish to tempt fate within range of those deadly spears.

Slinking silently from tree to tree, the boy dogged the footsteps of the returning warriors. At last one dropped behind his fellows as they followed a narrow path toward the village. A grim smile lit the lad's face. Swiftly he hurried forward until he moved almost above the unconscious black—stalking him as Sheeta, the panther, stalked his prey, as the boy had seen Sheeta do on many occasions.

Suddenly and silently he leaped forward and downward upon the broad shoulders of his prey. In the instant of contact his fingers sought and found the man's throat. The weight of the boy's body hurled the black heavily to the ground, the knees in his back knocking the breath from him as he struck.

Then a set of strong, white teeth fastened themselves in his neck, and muscular fingers closed tighter upon his windpipe.

For a time the warrior struggled frantically, throwing himself about in an effort to dislodke his antagonist; but, all the while, he was weakening and all the while the grim and silent thing he could not see clung tenaciously to him, and dragged him slowly into the bush, to one side of the trail.

Hidden there at last, safe from the prying eyes of searchers should they miss their fellow and return for him, the lad choked the life from the body of his victim. At last he knew by the sudden struggle, followed by limp relaxation, that the warrior was dead.

Then a strange desire seized him. His whole being quivered and thrilled. Involuntarily he leaped to his feet and placed one foot upon the body of his kill. His chest expanded. He raised his face toward the heavens and opened his mouth to voice a strange, weird cry that seemed screaming within him for outward expression. But no sound passed his lips—he just stood there for a full minute, his face turned toward the sky, his breast heaving to the pent emotion, like an animate statue of vengeance.

The silence which marked the first great kill of the son of Tarzan was to typify all his future kills, just as the hideous victory cry of the bull ape had marked the kills of his mighty sire.

(To Be Continued.)

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Can some reader of the Farmstead tell me something about making brooms to sell to my neighbors? I would like to know what machinery is necessary. I have plenty of broom corn and want to use it.—J., Tennessee.

Will some reader of these columns please do me a favor by explaining how to get golden rod out of a pasture without plowing, if there is a method of doing this?—B., New York.

Making Sauer Kraut.

This is something that every farmer can have in abundance, and is very easily made, if a few precautions are taken, says a writer. First, it must not be made salty, if the kraut is expected to be sour. Second, only perfectly clean, sweet-smelling receptacles should be used to hold the kraut.

If only a few gallons of kraut are made, it can be sliced with some form of vegetable cutter. However, if a barrel, or part of a barrel is made, it should be cut up with a spade. Clean the spade well, and file it till it is sharp. Then get the barrel in readiness, and sprinkle a thin layer of salt in bottom; throw in several heads of cabbage that have been trimmed and the stalk removed. Begin chopping with the spade and when it is pretty well cut up, add a little more salt and more cabbage, till you have as much made as desired. By the time the barrel is full there will be several inches of brine on top of the cabbage.

We usually make kraut every year, and never get any too salty, as is often the case with our neighbors. Every few minutes the cabbage is tasted and we try to add just enough salt to give it the right flavor for cooking. This will make the kraut sour instead of salty. I have heard it said that a pint cup of salt was enough to make 20 gallons of kraut. We never measured the salt, but know that it takes only a small amount to keep the kraut well.

We made over a hundred gallons of kraut last year in July. Many told us that it wouldn't keep made in hot weather, but we had a large quantity of early cabbage, and the price went down, so we just made it up into kraut. We buried the barrels and jars about half in the ground under shade trees. This kept the kraut cool. The most of it kept fine, and we had kraut that was firm and sour this spring that was made then.

After the cabbage is cut, and the brine well on top, several layers of the coarse leaves that were trimmed from the outside should be placed on top. Then a cover should be made of boards to entirely cover the cabbage, and placed on top of the cabbage leaves. When one or two clean rocks are put on top of this, the brine will stay on top. No receptacle should be more than three-fourths full of kraut, as it will run over when fermentation sets in, if it is too full, thus losing lots of the brine. The kraut will be ready to eat in three or four weeks in warm weather, but if it is wanted in warm weather, it is best to make a few gallons in a small vessel and not disturb the rest till cold weather.

THE DAIRY

Pepsin as Rennet.

Rennet is scarce. The usual importations are below normal, and rennet manufacturers in this country have been unable to secure enough properly prepared calves' stomachs. Suggestions that cheesemakers make a campaign among their patrons to encourage the home rennet supply have not greatly helped the situation.

But the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural college has found pepsin to be a substitute for rennet. Cheese made last May with pepsin has thus far been so successful that judges have not been able to distinguish it from the rennet curd.

Pepsin is a ferment made from the lining of the fresh stomach of a pig, sheep, or calf. It is dried, and put up for use either as a white powder or in the form of yellowish scales. The scale pepsin is the kind used in cheesemaking. Four ounces of a five per cent solution of pepsin in water are used for each 1,000 pounds of milk. The water must not be over 105 deg. F., and the solution must be made up a few hours before it is used.

While pepsin is not represented as a serious rival to rennet for cheesemaking, it may take the place of it should necessity demand a substitute.

Feed for Cows.

In order that best results may be secured, silage, grain and hay should be fed to dairy cows, now that the pasture fields are furnishing less feed. Corn is cheap and efficient addition to grass, if the pastures are dry when the corn is green. If the milk flow once goes down it is almost impossible to raise it again before the next freshening period. If a good barn is used less feed will be required and better results will be secured.

LIVE STOCK

Botfly Pest.

During August, horses are annoyed to a considerable extent by the presence of botflies. These flies are about the size of honeybees, and are most annoying to horses' legs.

Botflies deposit small yellow eggs, and cement them to hairs at the time they are laid. During the late fall and early winter the eggs enter the horse's mouth. Later the eggs hatch in the stomach, and develop into the larval form known as bots. They attach themselves to the lining of the stomach, where they remain and consume some of the nutriment that should nourish the horse. During late spring and early summer the bots pass out in the manure. They at once burrow into the ground, where they undergo changes in their life cycle, and soon emerge as fully developed botflies.

Bots produce no definite symptoms, neither is there any satisfactory treatment that can be applied. Prevention is easy, and practicable to a considerable extent. Every few days during the fall months all hairs should be clipped off that contain eggs of botflies. By thus reducing the number of eggs the number of bots will be reduced.

Minerals for Cows.

Dairy cows fed the usual winter rations cannot produce large milk yields without loss of minerals from their skeletons, says Dr. E. B. Forbes, of the Ohio Experiment Station, basing his statement upon recent investigations of the department of nutrition. From his results he advises dairymen to give the high-producing cow feeds rich in minerals, especially calcium, magnesium and phosphorus. A gradual shrinkage in milk yield or a failure to breed may be due to mineral depletion, he continues.

In his experiments different rations varying in mineral content were fed to heavy-milking Holsteins. More calcium magnesium and phosphorous were given off in the milk and excreta than were present in the feed, although the cows maintained their live weight during the experiment and stored sulphur and nitrogen.

Dr. Forbes says that the cow must draw upon her bones to supply this deficiency, because her capacity to produce milk is much greater than her ability to digest minerals. The farm foods which are richest in the minerals are the legumes, especially clover and alfalfa. Grain feeds are all deficient in the most important mineral nutrient, lime. Lime may also be added to the ration in the form of bone flour or as calcium carbonate.

Formaldehyde for Bloat.

Experiments conducted at the Kentucky station with formaldehyde as a treatment for cattle badly affected with bloat caused by eating too much succulent clover or alfalfa has given very promising results.

One-half ounce of formalin in one quart of water makes the proper solution for treating bloated animals. After administering the remedy, a block of wood is placed in the animal's mouth to allow the better escape of the gas. In all the cases tried the cows were in normal condition 20 to 25 minutes after the formalin solution was given, even when the animals were badly bloated and in a dangerous condition. Formalin is a trade name for a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, and can be secured at any drug store.

THE ORCHARD

Hogs in Orchard.

The question is often asked, "Is it safe to let hogs run in an orchard?" It will be safe if you will watch two or three important points. One is to be sure and see that the hogs do not get to rubbing the trees hard, as in the process of scratching themselves Sometimes when hogs have lice they will rub against the trees and thus cause considerable damage or injury to the tree. This damage may finally end in collar blight of the apple, and by this means the hogs also aid in spreading the collar blight or rot which is far the most serious disease of the apple tree.

Another point to watch is that hogs do not root out the roots of the young trees. If there are white grubs in the ground close to the roots the hogs may root there to obtain them and by tearing out the roots they would of course do considerable damage.

The last point is the possible damage to the lower branches or low-hanging fruit but if such injury is observed at the beginning, it is easy to prevent it from going further by removing the hogs from the orchard.

In general, it may be said that it is never safe to let hogs or cattle run in any kind of orchard young or old, unless there is plenty of pasture or food therein. When the food supply runs low, look out.

Orchard Manuring.

The man who has a good cover of legumes to turn under is indeed lucky this year. With potash so high that only millionaires can hope to purchase it, and with cottonseed meal going up to the sky, as well as the price of acid phosphate, the fertilizer question is a is of more worth this season than it has ever been before, and the orchardist that has one to turn under need not serious one this year. The cover crop worry about the fertilizer. If one can get some ashes or can afford to buy a little acid and cottonseed meal, 100 pounds of the cottonseed meal may be mixed with 300 poupnds of acid and applied to the orchard at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, just after the cover crop has been turned under and before the disking.

THE GARDEN

Spraying Potatoes.

For the commercial grower of potatoes and other like crops, where the acreage permits of it, there is nothing that will quite take place of a three or four row horse-drawn power pump sprayer.

But for the small grower who raises only an acre or two of potatoes one year and perhaps less the next, or according to his rotation needs, there are substitutes which serve the purpose very well.

I have figured out a pretty good substitue for a sprayer at a lot less cost, and save the storing of an extra machine, says one man. We have a regular barrel sprayer of the best make that we could find, equipped with hose and nozzles. By using an old cart frame and attaching a tongue from a discarded bob sled I have a carrier on which to set the barrel and pump. A little figuring showed me how to use one-half inch iron pipe and elbows to carry the spray to each row. Three rows three feet apart are covered at a time by this plan.

Two extra nozzles were bought; the third was the one used for the regular orchard spraying. The additional cost of this outfit was for two nozzles, nine feet of pipe, and three elbows. The other things are around a lot of farms, but are seldom in use.

One man can use this outfit pretty well, but the best work is done when a boy sits on the cart and holds the three nozzles exactly on the rows. Then the driver doesn't have to watch so carefully, and can jump up a better pressure.

Growing Celery.

One acre of celery properly cared for represents a lot of work, extending from the time of planting the seed in the greenhouses or hotbed, transplanting the plants, setting them in the open field, watering, cultivating, spraying, harvesting, bunching and marketing. But the returns from a bumper crop of, say, 40,000 heads from the acre, averaging 50 to 60 cents a dozen heads, pays well for the labor and care bestowed on this crop.

"Spraying to prevent blight and rust is of the utmost importance to insure a good yield of best quality celery." So says Samuel Beach, a Canadian truck grower. He uses Bordeaux mixture regularly whenever there is the slightest indication of blight or rust. As he cultivates the crop he watches for indications of leaf injury, and finds his horsepower spraying outfit as necessary as his cultivator. The cost of spraying materials is considerably higher since the war began, but Mr. Beech finds that the spraying cannot be omitted, even were the cost of spraying materials several times as high as they are at present.

POULTRY

Hens in Town.

Two-fifths of all the chickens raised in the United States each year are produced in the cities and small towns. The majority of these city hens are produced on back lots. Poultry keeping has been placed upon such a scientific basis that it is not much of a task for one to maintain profitably a flock of hens, no matter how limited one's quarters are.

There are faddists who want to keep their fowls penned merely for the novelty of the thing, but the purpose of this discussion is not in the interest of any fad, but in the interest of those who must keep their fowls in very limited quarters through necessity. A good coop will accommodate from eight to one dozen hens. Build it with an eye to ventilation and light. It will be free from dampness if lined both inside and outside with rubber roofing material.

The two upper windows are covered with wire netting, and are left open all the time, except in bad weather, when two frames covered with muslin are let down over them. These frames are fastened above the windows by hinges and when not in use are hooked up out of the way. The house is divided into two pens, by a partition through the center, which is made of boards and wire netting. Each pen has its roosts, dropping board and nest box. From four to six hens are kept in each pen.

When possible a wire run may be added with profit. One of the window panes from each pen may be removed so the hens can run back and forth. The hens greatly enjoy the chance to sun themselves. In hot weather one may plant flowering sunflowers or stocky shrubs about the wire run to afford shade for the hens.

A small pen of hens such as this one can be supported almost entirely from the scraps from the average family table. Where one does not attempt to overdo the chicken business, they will not be much bother or expense. A small flock of hens will keep the average family in all the eggs they can eat and in addition will supply from time to time a fowl for the Sunday dinner.

FARM BRIEFS

If hens are lousy, rub a piece of blue ointment, the size of a pea, into the skin just beneath the vent and on the underside of the wings.

Mites are sure to accumulate if the droppings are not removed every week and the roosts sprayed with kerosene emulsion or with disinfectants.

Breed only from those hens which lay best. Weed out each year those which, either by reason of the small size of their eggs or from their inferior laying capacities, cannot be termed really profitable.

Now is the time to turn off the unprofitable cows. If after a good trial any cow is below the standard in capacity, send her to the butcher.

Pigs that have lice will not grow. Use some good spray, regularly, until the lice are all gone.

The exhaust gases of a gasoline engine are said to be fatal to rats. The chicken house of an Illinois farmer was infested with them. He attached a hose to the exhaust pipe of his motor car, inserted the other end under the floor and set the engine running. Twenty rats tried to escape, but were killed by dogs and when he took up the floor he found 140 rats dead or stupefied, not one escaping.

When cutting gladioli blooms be sure to cut the flowers when the lower flower is just opening. In this way the faded flowers can be cut off an inch or two each day and retain the good effects of the lower blooms for a considerable time. The gladioli and most other fall-blooming flowers should have plenty of water when the buds show well, to insure their full development.

Never tease a colt; meanness can easily be developed by teasing. Petting will bring out the best in a colt, teasing the worst.

Fill the silo as soon as the corn is ripe. When the kernel begins to glaze is the right time. The more ears there are on the stalk the better the ensilage.

Avoid crowding by keeping the hens in small flocks, and by providing roomy coops. Thin out if there are too many.

Do not expect a horse to keep in good heart if worked days and turned out to pasture nights. He needs sweet, solid hay with his grain.

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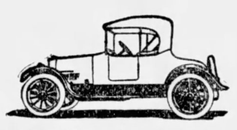
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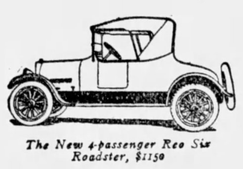
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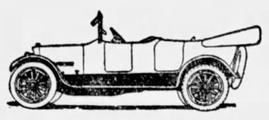
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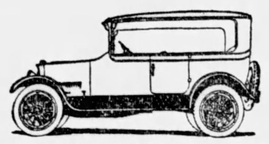
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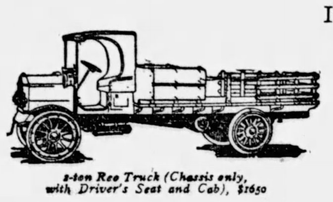
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IS IT A NEW REO?—it will command a premium. "You were lucky to get a Reo," is an expression a new owner hears frequently.

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RIPLEY THREATS AREN'T FEARED

Congress Leaders Say Santa Fe Will Have to Obey the Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Congressional leaders were not greatly concerned today over the announcement by President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe railway that the company would not comply with the Adamson eight-hour act unless compelled to by the supreme court of the United States. They declared that, inasmuch as the law does not go into effect until Jan. 1, next, there will be plenty of time to meet any issue that arises. They also called attention to the fact that congress will at that time be in session and can make any changes in the law that may be necessary.

The statement by President Ripley was accepted here as indicating that his road had been selected as the one to test he law. If the Sante Fe shall refuse to carry out the provisions of the law, it is expected that the department of justice will take steps to enforce them. This will be done by having the officials of the road indicted in an effort to enforce the penalty clause which provides for a fine of from $100 to $1,000 or a year's imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, said today that he had expected that some of the railroads would try to have the law interpreted by the courts.

"We placed the penalty clause in the measure," he said, "to give a weapon for enforcement. How it is to be enforced will depend on future developments."

Judge Adamson, author of the law, said:

"All this talk about unconstitutionality is tiresome. The law is alright and will be observed even by the Sante Fe. There is no one in this country who is above the law."

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Cut in one size only. This smock holds that fashion gives as the newest thing in slenderizing. The panel effect is formed by the embroidery, in yoke and sleeve and the panel is inserted in front; a novel treatment of which is another noteworthy detail. Nothing imported could be more winning, and the pattern will give an exact duplicate.

7949—Ladies' One-Piece Apron.

Cut in sizes 24-28 in. waist measure. The home seamstress never hesitates to make a one-piece garment, such is this apron that slips on over the head. Braid binds all edges and trims the up-to-date pocket stitched to each side of the front, where a tiny plait is introduced to better shape the garment. For light work this is a very suitable design.

7945—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 and 40 in. bust measure. Smart but very graceful, in the favored jumper style, is this dress with its closing on the left side. The two-gore skirt has plaited side sections in contrasting goods; it is joined to the jumper in self material under a sash of plain ground fabric. The separate guimpe has its collar carried over the neck of the jumper; its sleeve finishes with a fancy cuff. A tie adds to the smartness of the model.

7923—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

Cut in sizes 14-20 years. A pleasing version of the overblouse effect is offered in this model, which has the 3 gore skirt attached to the bib section that is arranged over a separate guimpe with shoulder straps of material; they are stitched at back and button to the front of the overblouse. The becoming open neck shows that the collar and fronts of the guimpe are rolled back. The pocket in each front is stylish and button trimming to yoke depth on the skirt is attractive. A youthful model that will lend appropriately to a combination of materials

7928Ladies' Waist

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inch bust measure. The waist has a fancy yoke and the full sleeves are gathered into a fancy cuff. The features a high collar, wired at and cut away at front. The fabrics gathered novelty pearl buttons, a fancy cuff, and a full-length sleeve is gathered. Another version of the design may be gained by rolling the fronts back. For "something different" in shirt waist collection, make this one. The pattern tells how easy it is.

7960—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 34 in. waist measure. One of the late models in yoke skirts for the fall season. The upper edges of the 3 gores are gathered to a yoke that may be made of the material cut bias or plain as you prefer. A raised waistline was used. Bias folds of material encircle the skirt below knee depth and at lower edge and buttons keep in line trimming them.

7915—Boys' Overcoat.

Cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Untility and dressiness in same model are not usual to find, but this one in double breasted style and with "tailor-made hit" has both. Because of the diagonal pocket inserted in the upper left front, a large one in the lower part of each front, and with a buttoned lap, button trimmed cuffs, a velvet collar and snappy revers, a boy would call this "a nifty coat." The pattern will produce it exactly.

7955—Child's One-Piece Apron.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs. Pinafores have come into favor again; the one in the picture is cut in 1 piece to slip on over the head through a slash at the back. Just a piece of ribbon or tape is acked to each side of the front and back to keep the little garment in place. All edges are bound and one may embroider the lower edge for a child's delight, as in the illustration.

7963—Boys' Suit.

Cut in sizes 4, 4 and 6 yrs. A suit for general wear could not have any more good points than this one in the picture has. The blouse of plain and comfortable cut, has a collar of contrasting goods and a belt and tie to match. The pocket in the lower part of each front was designed to please a manly boy.

7943—Child's Dress.

Cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 yrs. One of the prettiest of little dresses for a small girl is shown in the picture. A tuck each side of the center front attracts attention to the fancy stitching at the yoke line in front and back, used in place of 4 rows of shirring ½ inch apart. Pockets with gathered top add much to the effectiveness of this little frock which has a collar and sleeve cuffs in contrasting goods. Just as pretty as any smocked dress.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

CHANNEL TUNNEL TO BE DUG SOON

England and France Will Be Connected by Underground Route.

London, Sept. 8.—Opposition to the proposed railroad tunnel under the English channel connecting England and France, has practically disappeared and it seems certain this great project will be started at the close of the war, if not earlier.

"England and France were separated years ago by the irruption of the North sea through the Straits of Dover, but Nature, whilst dividing the two countries, provided them with an easy means of future access by depositing at the bottom of the water in the straits a thick layer of gray chalk, impervious to water but very easily excavated by tubes and tunnels.

Follow Chalk Deposit.

"In this deposit of chalk, which is about 150 feet thick, and which extends from under the cliffs of Dover right across and under the cliffs at Cap Gris Nez, in France, it is proposed to drive the Channel tunnel. One mouth of the tunnel will be in the valley behind the cliffs of Dover and the other near Wissant, behind the cliffs at Cap Gris Nez.

"There will be two tunnels, each of 20 feet diameter, parallel with each other, and about 40 feet apart, but connected with each other by frequent passages. These tunnels will be of a size necesary to take full size sleeping and restaurant cars of the modern great express trains.

"To facilitate the construction of the two tunnels a tube about 9 feet diameter will be first driven in the gray chalk right across and joining up the two countries. This tube will prove the ground and show any fissures or faults which may exist, and will afterwards serve as a drainage tunnel for the two railway tunnels above it.

Finish Work in Five Years.

"The tube will greatly speed up the construction of the railway tunnels. It will have a light railway track, and from it chambers will be excavated in the chalk, from which it will be possible to drive the tunnels in both directions, removing the chalk excavated out by the tube. By this means, instead of only driving the tunnels from the two mouths in France and England to meet in the middle, they will from these chambers be driven in both directions towards the shores, and the tunnels will by these means be completed in half the time, or about five years.

"There will be a hive of industry deep down in the chalk under the middle of the straits, where the men will be working to meet the men coming from the shores.

The trains will be run by electricity through the tunnel, and the power stations for this will be on each side of the Channel and some five miles from the coast. Possibly the railway from London to Dover will be electrified before the tunnel service begins, and then the trains would run without stop from London to Wissant, in France, where the motor would be exchanged for the locomotive which would take the train on to Paris.

Little Power Required.

"The trains would run through the tunnels at about 30 miles an hour and at 10-inmute intervals, which means at about five miles apart, and four hours each night would be reserved for changing staff in the tunnel and doing any necessary renewals. The gradients and the curves, except in the cliffs of Dover, will be very slight, so the trains will run very easily, and a power of 40,000 kilowatts would be more than sufficient for the trains and pumping and lighting.

"There will be no fumes or exhalations in the tunnel. The movement of the trains in opposite directions will keep up currents of air, and, besides, engines and pumps will be worked which will completely renew the air in the tunnels every three days.

"The trains will be specially built for the service, and will be brilliantly lighted when in the tunnel, and the opportunity will be taken when possible of serving the chief meals on the journey when passing through the tunnel."

UNMARRIED FAMILY HEADS TO ESCAPE INCOME TAX

Washington, Sept. 9.—Members of the conference committee on the revenue bill have pointed out an important change in the income tax section, as finally approved, extending the $4,000 exemption, instead of the $3,000 one to "heads of families," whether married or not, replacing the provision of the old law which gave the larger exemption only to "married persons."

U. S. RAIL INQUIRY SCHEDULED FOR NOV. 20

Washington, Sept. 8.—Hearings before the joint congressional sub-committee on railroad problems will begin here Nov. 20. The committee agreed to invite statements from the interstate commerce commission, state railroad commissions, representatives of the railroads and of boards of trade, bankers and others interested.

Denmark Is Notified.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary of State Lansing today formally notified the Danish government, through Danish Minister Brunher and American Minister Egan at Copenhagen, that the senate had ratified the Danish-American treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000.

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With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 28G, Boston." Sold everywhere.

TWILIGHT ZONERS MUST PICK LAND

Men Without Country Seek Freedom From Military Service.

Washington, Sept. 8.—According to high officials of the state department, "Twilight Zoners" in Great Britain and other European countries suddenly seized with a longing to return to the United States after having lived abroad many years, must establish their individual claim to American citizenship.

"Twilight Zoners" are Americans who have spent the best part of their lives, say, in Great Britain. They are recognized as being neither American nor British. Recently, according to a London cable, some of them have been confronted with the problem of deciding whether they would go to the firing line as British subjects or return to the United States. It is reported that 200 or more of the "Twilight Zoners," rather than face German guns, want to come to America, but have been refused passports.

Secretary of State Lansing said regarding this situation that the question of the citizenship of the "Twilight Zoners" had not come before him.

Presumed to Be British.

He explained that persons of foreign birth or parentage living either in the United States or Great Britain, under existing laws, have the right of election.

Where Americans have been living for long periods in England and, to all intents and purposes, are British subjects, it is largely a question of fact whether they can be classed as American citizens and accorded privileges due Americans. If their actions and general conduct have identified them closely with British life, they may properly be presumed to be British suubjects in the absence of a showing of facts to the contrary. This rule applies to American expatriates in general.

In the case of a "Twilight Zoner," said to have been taken to Great Britain at 6 years old, and to have been married to an English woman, the presumption is that he is British rather than American, although born here, and it is daubtful whether he could establish his claim to American citizenship. This is due to the fact that in Great Britain and the United States "place" rather than parentage is held to be controlling.

In the continental European countries "parentage" controls in the presumption of citizenship.

The question is raised in somewhat the same way in connection with the British and allied blacklist. Under court decisions in England, a corporation organized under the British laws is British, regardless of the ownership of its stock. This fact is destined to play an important part in the spirited discussions which are promised between the United States and Great Britain over the application of the blacklist.

$50 FOR 2 WEEKS' WORK

Magazine Publisher Makes Liberal Offer.

New York, Sept. 13. — Men and women everywhere are taking advantage of the offer of the Housewives' Magazine, 405X Lexington avenue, New York. The publisher is willing to pay liberally to introduce his magazine into small towns and ambitious people are being well paid for their spare time. It is said that there is still much territory open for applicants, either for a part or the whole of their time, and that full particulars will be mailed in confidence to those who write promptly.—Adv.

Blast Sinks Greek Ships.

Malta, Sept. 9.—The Greek ship Giorgios was sunk in the harbor today by an explosion, following the outbreak of fire in her cargo of benzine.

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Turn your spare time to advantage! What more satisfaction or pleasure could you have than to possess a Dinner Set, so beautiful and so attractive that it would be a joy to your heart and the envy of your friends and neighbors. We don't try to sell YOU anything. We want you to introduce our groceries and family supplies in your locality. If you will distribute only 12 pounds of our High Grade Belle Baking Powder, giving with each pound a beautiful Cut Glass Pattern Pitcher and Six Glasses FREE, as per Plan No. 2509, we will send you FREE this beautiful floral decorated

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WANT ARMY BACK OF MEXICAN LOAN

U. S. Bankers to Ask Protection Before Advancing Money to Carranza.

BY STUART GODWIN.

New London, Conn., Sept. 8.—The American and Mexican commissioners took a day off in the deliberations today in order to study thoroughly the data affecting the border situation. Representatives of the Mexican de facto government and of the United States have each given the other documents bearing on the border situation which necessitated the dispatch of the Pershing expedition. This data will be carefully considered before the meeting tomorrow.

The Mexican party here makes no secret of the fact that the financing of the de facto government is of the utmost importance if the constitutionalist regime is to be permanent. The belief still prevails here in some circles that the visit of Luis Cabrera to Boston was to confer with money interests there and sound out their attitude toward a projected loan.

Little Chance of Loan.

From New York financial interests it was learned today that there is very little chance of any large banking house in the United States or Europe attempting to sell a Mexican loan of a hundred million dollars. It was pointed out that failure to sell such a loan would mean a dangerous impairment of the capital of the banking group undertaking the project and bankers are convinced that the American public would not buy the bonds.

For this reason, it will be made plain to the financial representatives of the Carranza government that there is not the slightest chance of a large banking concern in the United States undertaking to sell a Mexican loan until these conditions have been realized:

Want Soldiers to Back It.

1—An agreement regarding the length of stay on Mexican soil of the Pershing expedition.

2—An agreement, ratified by the United States and the Carranza governments for the protection of the border and a signed protocol to that effect.

3—An absolute end of banditry and violence in Mexico.

4—Satisfactory guarantees of protection to American and other foreign interests in Mexico with the assurance that the constitutionalist government can guarantee such protection.

Until these conditions are accomplished, it was stated, there is small possibility of a loan of any sort being negotiated here or abroad.

A. F. OF L. TO RENEW MOVE FOR PEACE MEET

Washington, Sept. 8.—The American Federation of Labor will renew its proposal for a world labor conference, simultaneously with the general peace congress at the close of the war, in spite of the rejection of this suggestion by the British trades union convention at Birmingham, Eng.

"We still believe that such a conference would have great weight in urging and presenting the welfare of humanity and determining the nature of the decisions of the peace conference," declared Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation.

$2,288,408 EARNED BY U. S. WAR RISK BUREAU

Washington, Sept. 9.—The second anniversary of the bureau of war risk insurance, September 2, showed a net profit to the United States governmnt for the two years of $2,288,403.68. Fifteen hundred and ninety policies have been issued, covering a total amount of $145,831,602.

POSTAL EMPLOYES IN GUARD TO GET JOBS BACK AT ONCE

Washington, Sept. 9.—Orders to reinstate immediately all employes of the postoffice department with the National Guard in the field upon their discharge from the militia, without awaiting formal approval of the department, were issued yesterday.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Sept. 4.—Senate—Resumed debate on emergency revenue bill. Adopted conference report on workmen's compensation bill. Senator Simmons said an effort would be made to pass the revenue bill before adjournment, tonight, so that the conferees would have Tuesday and Wednesday to complete their report on senate amendments.

House—Appointed conferees on general deficiency bill. Considered bills on unanimous consent calendar.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.—Senate—Resumed debate on revenue bill. Danish West Indies purchase treaty favorably reported by foreign relations committee. Session continued during evening to finish debate and vote on revenue bill.

House—Series of campaign speeches delivered.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.—Senate—Senator Owen sought to bring up his corrupt practices bill, but Democratic and Republican leaders opposed it. Senate and house conferees met informally on revenue bill, hoping to report tonight. Considered Danish West Indies purchase treaty in executive session.

House—Minor legislation considered and political speeches delivered.

Thursday, Sept. 7.—Senate—Considered miscellaneous bills. Resumed debate on corrupt practices bill. Passed bill pensioning soldiers' widows. Adjourned, 8:15 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., while sergeant-at-arms searched for absentees to make a quorum. Reconvened at 8:30. Ratified Danish West Indies purchase treaty. Held night session.

House—Marked time awaiting revenue conference report. Recessed at 5:10 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. Reconvened at 8:30. Conference report on general deficiency appropriation bill presented. Held night session.

Friday, Sept. 8.—Senate—Reassembled at 8 a. m. to await the hour of adjournment. Passed the homestead grazing bill. Adopted resolution for investigation of alleged lobby opposing retaliatory provision in revenue bill against Canadian fisheries and calling for a report at next session. Senator Owen withdrew his corrupt practices bill. Passed bill creating a national park in Alaska around Mount McKinley. Adjourned sine die at 9:59 a. m.

House—Reassembled at 8:30 a. m. Appropriations for session were announced at $1,626,439,210. Adjourned sine die at 10 a. m.

GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

"Only three!" he exclaimed. "Surely it will not demand a great amount of courage to face that number, Josephine-"

"It is going to take all the courage in the world to face one of them," she replied in a low, strained voice. "Can you make them out? Are they white men or Indians?"

"The light is not right—I can't decide," he said, after a moment's scrutiny. "If they are Indians——"

"They are friends," she interrupted. "Jean—my Jean Croisset—left me hiding here five days ago. He is part French and part Indian. But he could not be returning so soon. If they are white——"

"We will expose ourselves on the beach," he finished significantly.

She nodded. He saw that in spite of her struggle to remain calm she was seized again with the terror of what might be in the approaching canoes. He was straining his eyes to make out their occupants when a low cry drew his gaze to her.

"It is Jean," she gasped, and he thought that he could hear her heart beating. "It is Jean—and the others are Indians! Oh, my God, how thankful I am——"

She turned to him.

"You will go back to the camp—please. Wait for us there, I must see Jean alone. It is best that you should do this."

To obey without questioning her or expostulating against his sudden dismissal, he knew was in the code of his promise to her. And he knew by what he saw in her face that Jean's return had set the world trembling under her feet, that for her it was charged with possibilities as tremendous as if the two canoes had contained those whom she had at first feared.

"Go," she whispered. "Please go."

Without a word he returned in the direction of the camp.

CHAPTER V.

Close to the tent Philip sat down, smoked his pipe and waited. Not only had the developments of the last few minutes been disappointing to him, but they had added still more to his bewilderment. He had expected and hoped for immediate physical action, something that would at least partially clear away the cloud of mystery. And at this moment, when he was expecting things to happen, there had appeared this new factor, Jean, to change the current of excitement under which Josephine was fighting. Who could Jean be? he asked himself. And why should his appearance at this time stir Josephine to a pitch of emotion only a little less tense than that roused by her fears of a short time before? She had told him that Jean was part Indian, part French, and that he "belonged to her." And his coming, he felt sure, was of tremendous significance to her.

He waited impatiently. It seemed a long time before he heard voices and the sound of footsteps over the edge of the coulee. He rose to his feet, and a moment later Josephine and her companion appeared not more than a dozen paces from him. His first glance was at the man. In that same instant Jean Croisset stopped in his tracks and looked at Philip. Steadily, and apparently oblivious of Josephine's presence, they measured each other, the half-breed bent a little forward, the lithe alertness of a cat in his posture, his eyes burning darkly. He was a man whose age Philip could not guess. It might have been 40. Probably it was close to that. He was bareheaded, and his long coarse hair, black as an Indian's was shot with gray. At first it would have been difficult to name the blood that ran strongest in his veins. His hair, the thinness of his face and body, his eyes, and the tense position in which he had paused, were all Indian. Then, above these things, Philip saw the French. Swiftly it became the dominant part of the man before him, and he was not surprised when Jean advanced with outstretched hand, and said:

"M'sieur Philip, I am Jean — Jean Jacques Croisset—and I am glad you have come."

The words were spoken for Philip alone, and where she stood Josephine did not catch the strange flash of fire in the half-breed's eyes, nor did she hear his still more swiftly spoken words: 'I am glad it is you that chance has sent to us, M'sieur Weyman!"

The two men gripped hands. There was something about Jean that inspired Philip's confidence, and as he returned the half-breed's greeting his eyes looked for a moment over the other's shoulder and rested on Josephine. He was astonished at the change in her. Evidently Jean had not brought bad news. She held the pages of an open letter in her hand, and as she caught Philip's look she smiled at him with a gladness which he had not seen in her face before. She came forward quickly, and placed a hand on his arm.

"Jean's coming was a surprise," she explained. "I did not expect him for a number of days, and I dreaded what he might have to tell me. But this letter has brought me fresh cause for thankfulness, though it may enslave you a little longer to your vows of knighthood. We start for home this afternoon. Are you ready?"

"I have a little packing to do," he said, looking after Jean, who was moving toward the tent. "Twenty-seven prunes and——"

"Me," laughed Josephine. "Is it not necessary that you make room in your canoe for me?"

Philip's face flushed with pleasure.

"Of course it is," he cried. "Everything has seemed so wonderfully unreal to me that for a moment I forgot that you were my—my wife. But how about Jean? He called me M'sieur Weyman."

"He is the one other person in the world who knows what you and I know," she explained. "That, too, was necessary. Will you go and arrange your canoe now? Jean will bring down my things and exchange them for some of your dunnage." She left him to run into the tent, reappearing quickly with a thick rabbit-skin blanket and two canoe pillows.

"These make my nest—when I'm not working," she said, thrusting them into Philip's arms. "I have a paddle, too. Jean says that I am as good as an Indian woman with it."

"Better M'sieur," exclaimed Jean, who had come out of the tent. "It makes you work harder to see her. She is—what you call it—gwan-auch-ewin—so splendid! Out of the Cree you cannot speak it."

A tender glow filled Josephine's eyes as Jean began pulling up the pegs of the tent.

"A little later I will tell you about Jean," she whispered. "But now, go to your canoe. We will follow you in a few minutes."

He left her, knowing that she had other things to say to Jean which she did not wish him to hear. As he turned toward the coulee he noticed that she still held the opened letter in her hand.

There was not much for him to do when he reached his canoe. He threw out his sleeping bag and tent, and arranged Josephine's robe and pillows so that she would sit facing him. The knowledge that she was to be with him, that they were joined in a pact which would make her his constant companion, filled him with joyous visions and anticipations. He did not stop to ask himself how long this mysterious association might last, how soon it might come to the tragic end to which she had foredoomed it. With the spirit of the adventurer who had more than once faced death with a smile, he did not believe in burning bridges ahead of him. He loved Josephine. To him this love had come as it had come to Tristan and Isolde, to Paola and Francesca—sudden and irresistible, but, unlike theirs, as pure as the air of the world which he breathed. That he knew nothing of her, that she had not even revealed her full name to him, did not affect the depth or sincerity of his emotion. Nor had her frank avowal that he could expect no reward destroyed his hope. The one big thought that ran through his brain now, as he arranged the canoe, was that there was room for hope, and that she had been free to accept the words he had spoken to her without dishonor to herself. If she belonged to some other man she would not have asked him to play the part of a husband. Her freedom and his right to fight for her was the one consuming fact of significance to him just now. Beside that all others were trivial and unimportant, and every drop of blood in his veins was stirred by a strange exultation.

(To Be Continued.)

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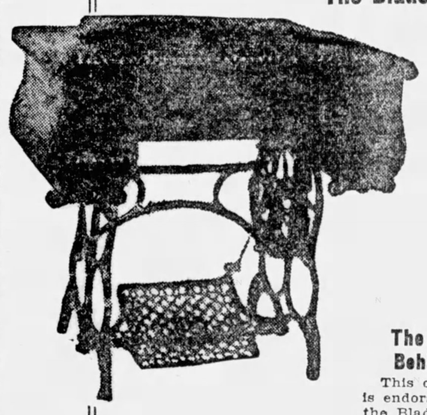

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Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Lord save us from the man who is revising the good old hymns.

Scare a Democratic congress and it ceases to be a deliberative body.

As the days go by the impression that the railway problem was handled by a single-track mind will grow.

Notwithstanding the world is growing better, there are too many bad eggs in circulation.

The salvation of this country does not rest with the legislative and executive branches of government, but with the mothers and housewives during the canning season.

Villa is reported to be preparing for another attack upon Watchful Waiting.

"The world," says Dorothy Dix, "has gone too much to stomach." And she is right—stomach and hips.

Good roads will never be good roads while they are bordered with ragweeds.

In a small town somebody counts the widows every two months.

"Dame Fashion now rules that only very slender women will be in style this winter." Well, that's no more than fair. Fat women monopolizes the summer picnics.

If joy-riders had their way, ditches and telephone poles would be declared public nuisances.

A railroad strike would have made the people crazy to travel. Now that there is going to be none, they will be content to remain at home.

The old patent medicine rule is followed in the war zone. The towns are all shaken before taken.

Time flies, and the shadow of the Wilson administration is growing longer fast. Soon it will be night.

Despite the cost of living guests are still urged to eat more than they want.

Sometimes, even in real life, the black sheep raises the mortgage off the old home place.

Any county fair is a success if the visitors meet a number of old friends with new babies.

Behold the pensive hog, so dear!
He has a raucous squeal,
But to the farmer's cultured ear
'Tis a musical appeal.

Self-respecting officeholders never quit under fire, and, at other times, most of them have to be pushed out.

A student of nature in Maine is convinced that fish can talk. We trust he's mistaken. It would not do to have the animal kingdom, in addition to the human universe, calling fishermen liars.

Common sense, of course, is never really common.

The man who lives on borrowed quarters is an authority on the financial situation.

The industrious friend with a little change in his pocket is all the world to the fellow who thinks the world owes him a living.

A German critic says that Austrian army officers read their war maps upside down. We suppose that, upside down, the railroads and the highways lead toward home.

The politician seldom backs, water, and, sometimes, never swallows it.

The osage orange, according to government experts, is the toughest American wood. We know now what it was the teacher whipped us with that day of sorrows back in the little red schoolhouse.

Colonel Roosevelts' idea of nothing worth doing is something to tickle the Democrats.

The amateur doctor who used to be loaded with cures for colds in the head now specializes in diagnosing automobile troubles.

The old order changeth, but the young doctor still bursts forth with whiskers.

In war a good guesser is a hero.

It behooves people to stand from under when some folks drop remarks.

The annual product of the American chicken yard is worth $509,000,000, it is estimated, a sum approximating the prospects of an amateur chicken raiser in the first week of his venture.

An indifferent man sometimes gets a false reputation as a stoic.

People with tenacious memories can possibly recall the time when the passage of the pure food bills was about to ruin the agricultural industry of America.

A man in Washington has made a bust of the President, thus anticipating Mr. Hughes by several weeks.

Some men are good because they want to be, and some because they believe in safety first.

One of the European belligerents has called in all the brass labels of dog collars. The next thing, it may be taking the dogs.

The fool seldom makes a secret of it.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who was meek and long suffering and listened to the afflictions of his neighbors as if he really sympathized?

Federal Highways and Pork.

The federal highway act has been condemned as being of a pattern with harbors and rivers bills and public buildings appropriations—just pork.

The federal improvement of waterways and the construction of post-office buildings are not evil and immoral in principle. It is very necessary that harbors should be deepened and rivers made navigable where commerce warrants it. It is important that where Uncle Sam conducts a large amount of business, he should have his own property for the purpose. But congress has abused the principle. It has appropriated money for streams that will have little or no trade, planted public buildings in communities which will never justify the expenditure with the business given. This is pork.

Under the highway law, every dollar that Uncle Sam gives is matched with a dollar which the states benefiting must give. Restrictions are placed on the selection of roads it is proposed to improve under the act. There is to be federal supervision of the improvement. No one can very well quarrel with the principle of bettering roads. It can be only with the method. And since pains are taken to make the appropriation count for good, it is unfair to denounce the highway act as pork.

The improvement of waterways and the erection of public buildings degenerated into a form of grafting. It would be well to watch the highway appropriations lest they, too, be used to boost the political fortunes of congressmen. But until that appears, federal help in road building cannot be called pork.

The Indespensable Mule.

Tucked away in the report of one of the British campaigns in Africa was this story of the adventures of a detached company.

"We had lost two motor-trucks in trying to cross the flooded river. One case of meat and a small box of biscuits, very wet and fast becoming moldy, were saved. Four miles up the road we commandeered a lonesome mule. It must have wandered away from some farm and it seemed glad to see us. On the third day, the meat was gone. The next we made a sort of porridge of the biscuits and scraped the box for crumbs. The following day, we ate the mule. We'd have starved without it."

All this talk about the auto-truck supplanting the mule in war is pure nonsense. The truck may be a swifter bearer of burdens. It may endure a lot more weight without lying down in its harness. But slaughter it, stew it as long as you've a mind to, and there's not a particle of nourishment in it from headlight to exhaust vent. The mule, on the contrary, can be life to the weary, food to the perishing, manna in the desert. Soldiers who think it obsolete make a grave mistake. Forty men in Africa, if they are still living, are willing to swear to that their very loudest.

Two More Years of War.

In the two years of war, Germany has obtained control of the rich mining and manufacturing sections of Belgium and France. It has obtained the mastery of Russian Poland and its allies have conquered Servia and Montenegro.

In the same short period, Germany has wrecked the industrial plants of northern France, carried into Germany whatever machinery it has taken a fancy to and sunk an enormous tonnage of shipping. German soil is intact. German cities have suffered only from a few aerial raids. German railroads, factories, mills and chemical plants are just as they were before the war, save where they have been bettered. The greater part of the German shipping lies safely in home or neutral ports.

Peace talk, so far, has been along two lines. It is proposed in Germany to make peace with the full acknowledgement on the part of the enemies that the Germans are victors, and have the victors' right to spoils. In neutral countries, and somewhat less so in the countries of the Entente, it is proposed to make peace by restoring everything political to the conditions prevailing before the war.

In the view of Mr. Frank H. Simonds, peace cannot be arranged upon either of these bases. Both would leave the advantage with Germany. The Entente powers, he thinks must keep fighting on until either Germany is whipped or the knowledge is borne home that that is impossible. It will take two more years, it is his conviction, before there is a decision on this line either one way or the other.

Events have proved that those who predicted a long war had a clearer vision of the situation in Europe than those who were convinced that the struggle would be quickly over. If their vision is still the right one, we shall not be reading of serious movements for peace before 1918 and may not hear of the meeting of the peace delegates until that year is nearly finished.

Worth Nothing After He Got It.

In the early evening of October 3, 1913, the President signed the Underwood tariff bill. More than the usual ceremony was made of this formality. Leaders of congress were gathered in the executive offices. There were correspondents there to record time of signing to the minute and second, to recite the names of the notables present and register faithfully every word spoken. When he had written his name upon the bill, Mr. Wilson said:

"I feel a very peculiar pleasure in what I have just done. I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy."

This bill, signed with "peculiar pleasure," was, according to its promises, to cure a score of industrial ills developed out of high tariff, to bring a healthy competition, to lower the costs of living and to provide the government with ample revenue. A man, believing this, might well take pride in having something to do with the bill.

But we have not lost one of the industrial and social ills whose cause had been charged to the tariff. We all know now, as many were convinced long ago, that the tariff had nothing to do with these diseases. Competition has been created, but even the Democratic spellbinders do not call it healthy. Living is higher now than under the Republican tariff. It has never lowered, even for a little while, since the Underwood law became operative. As for revenue, the Underwood law has failed so dismally that twice the administration has had to ask for the levying of direct axes.

All things considered, the accomplishment which had been so close to the President's heart ever since he had been a boy was not one that will live fondly in his memory as boyhood recedes farther and farther away.

The President and the Business Men

The majority of the business men of the country are doomed to be written down as ungrateful in that they hold Mr. Wilson's methods in suspicion and distrust his policies. For Mr. Wilson, in his speech accepting the second nomination, recites how he has emancipated the business men, brought them joy and endowed them with happiness forever.

"Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world," says the President, "American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before." This has been brought about by the revision of the tariff, the clarifying of the trust laws, the establishment of a trade commission, the founding of a tariff board. Credit also must be given to the federal reserve act. "Effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade indispensible to our emancipation from the control which foreigners have so long exercised over the opportunities, the routes and the methods of our commerce with other countries." Furthermore, the Interstate Commerce commission has been reorganized for the benefit of business. The parcel post has been "created, extended and improved."

As Mr. Wilson so movingly asks, "What other party has understood the task so well or executed it so intelligently and energetically?"

And yet for all these rich gifts and in spite of the rare vision, intelligence and energy of the Democratic party, the business men of the country, in overwhelming numbers, are registering their opposition to Mr. Wilson!

It is an extreme example of benefits forgot. It is hard to understand save as an instance of blindness. The business man who does not see the full beauty of the Underwood tariff, plus stamp taxes, must surely have something wrong with his eyes. Failure to behold the blossoming of the trust laws argues tracoma. Failure to discern the wonders of a tariff board politicalized and with a career strictly limited by act of congress suggests the advisability of immediate consultation with the specialist. The trade commission, the federal reserve act, and the parcel post are of Republican origin and development. But the business men should perceive that the Democrats have fenced these things and filed title to them, and should accept Democracy as a very present help in trouble. They wonder wherein the ship purchase bill differs from the ship subsidy scheme, despised of all true Democrats, but they ought nevertheless to hurry and get aboard.

After such recitation, it is conceivable that the business men will have the stupidity and the cold impudence to vote for Mr. Hughes only upon the ground that the business men recognize political moonshine when they see it.

The Punch.

To have a candidate for President who thinks right is a good deal. To have a candidate whose record is right is a good deal. If, added to that, the Republican party can have a candidate who "has the punch," it and the rest of the American people are fortunate, indeed. And that's just the sort of candidate Charles Evans Hughes is. He's no good at being on the fence about anything. He proved that a few nights ago at Nashville, Tennessee, right in the dooryard of the Wilson country. He followed up with a new drive at Louisville, Kentucky, which is another town where Democrats aren't scarce enough to turn heads. In the Louisville speech Mr. Hughes hammered home in plain language his position on labor disputes.

And so it has been all the way across the continent and back again. Hughes lets the people know where he stands all the time. He's for it or he's against it. That's all there is to it.

And that's enough for any man.

AN AUGUST BOOST

The largest club of Blade subscribers received during the month of August came from a Pennsylvania hustler. His list contained 188 names.

The Gains of Labor.

As wages increase, the tendency is for the costs of living to increase in keeping. The railway dispute offers an instance. If the trainmen are paid the additional 20 per cent or more which they ask, freight rates will be raised sooner or later. As the shippers pay more freight, the jobbers and retailers will pay more for their wages. Then, very quickly, the burden is shifted to the consumer. It will not be long thereafter before the increased wage to the trainmen will come from the trainmen's tables.

Considered from the standpoint of wages only, the lot of the wage-earner has not greatly improved over that of his great-grandfather and grandfather. He has a higher income. But he pays more for what he considers necessary. He can boast of a fatter pay envelope. But his grandsires could show that that envelope does not go much farther than their own much more meagre remuneration.

Yet in other ways, labor has made enormous strides. Less than a hundred years ao workmen were arrested and punished in this country for daring to strike. Less than a hundred years ago workmen were arrest-common laboring day. Sixteen hours were not unusual. There are records of trades in which the workmen often worked eighteen hours a day for long stretches of time. In that darker period, the word master really meant mastery over workmen. It meant that employers could pay workers in goods they bought low and distributed as high instead of in real money. They could prolong the working day as they found excuse for doing so, compel Sunday labor, compel the worker to continue on his job upon the ground of having entered into a contract merely understood. The child labor of that time would be called infant labor today. A wage payment to the father frequently required and obtained the labor of an entire family.

These wrongs have been overcome, and more. There have been vast gains in independence, gains in education, in the rights to luxuries, in security against oppression and in certainty of employment. We have but to cite the case of the railway dispute again to show the enormous gain in power that labor has made.

Not without reason does the artist paint the picture of Labor as king. It has at least obtained in the last few generations sovereignty over its freedom, command of its right to work where it wills and, to a degree, when it wills. There are kings who have not even this.

Whither and What?

"If there were no Austria," Metternich was wont to say, "one would have to be created." Thus the old diplomatic master indicated the need of a goat in the backyard of world politics.

The house of Hapsburg is tired to death. Its blood runs murkily. The old Franz Joseph's feeble hand must soon unclasp a scepter. His death and the end of the war, perforce, will not be greatly apart. Whoever succeeds him will be but a baby in the king business, and Austria—and the troubled Hungary—will be the same old battered pawn in a new international game.

One can see Britain after the war. One can visualize France after the war—even Germany. But what of Austria-Hungary? Can one visualize this bit of shrapnel after the diplomatic shell has burst?

In politics, what your opponent says is always unwarranted by the facts.

Women who sue for alienated affections wouldn't give a whoop for the affections if the blooming things could be recovered.

Some people will go to any length to show the tax assessor how short they are.

HOSPITAL HAS GLASS ROOMS FOR BABIES

The newly completed hospital of the Hebrew infant asylum in New York contains one room built entirely of glass. It is divided into 12 compartments, each having glass sides through which the nurse can see the baby at all times without going in.

Each compartment is ventilated separately, states the Southern Hospital Record. A child having a communicable disease can be cared for in one of these little compartments without any possibility of infecting the baby in the next one, although it may be only three feet away and the children smile at each other through the glass.

Chewing Gum Expensive.

The chewing gum habit has cost the American people for chicle alone nearly $35,000,000 in the last 10 years, or almost five times as much as we paid Russia for Alaska, according to figures furnished by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce.

To Hold Her Knitting.

The best knitting reticule is simple in shape and design, with no gathering or strings but an easily opened top; for stiitches are prone to slide of a knitting needle while one is fussing with draw-strings, or pulling a half-finished sweater or afgahn out of a narrow opening. The best sort of knitting bag is square and plentifully wide and deep. One edge should be left open for the top and two strips of featherbone, inserted in the hem will keep the top of the bag in position, and will make it easy to open; for a slight pressure on the ends of the feather bones will make the bag opening into a circle and the knitting may be tumbled out without pulling it. Linen crash makes a good bag and the lining may be of sateen. A daintier bag may be made of two squares of tapestry or silk brocade, with a lining of silk. A very smart looking knitting bag is of striped black and white taffeta with an embroidered monogram in green silk and a lining of bright gren to match. In the silk lining are buttoned pockets for an extra set of knitting nedles and the crochet hook which is so useful in picking up dropped stitches.

SEES SCHEME TO OPEN U. S. DOORS

Senator Lewis Says Japs Will Try to Force Admittance of Orientals.

Establishing of a Japanese Monroe doctrine with Japan dominating all Asia, is the hope of the Japanese government, in the opinion of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. This is the real reason, Senator Lewis says, why Japan is insisting on the removal of all Chinese officials and the substitution therefor of Japanese. He says that in this action Japan now has the co-operation and support of Great Britain. The effect on American trade with the Orient, said the senator, who is the Democratic whip of the senate and a member of the senate Philippines committee, will be disastrous.

Senator Lewis has prepared for the International News Service the following statement of what just the present interference by Japan of China's internal affairs really means:

BY SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS.

It is clear to me that Japan is moving towards the accomplishment of a Japanese Monroe doctrine for all Asia. Japan realizes that if she is to control China, she must do so with completeness and to the exclusion of any other force.

The demand for the withdrawal of Chinese officials in the important places of China was made by Japan in her first list of demands on China. Many of these Chinese officials had been put in place with the intention and aprpoval of Great Britain for the protection of interests of Great Britain in China. Great Britain opposed the granting of the demands of Japan at that time.

Jap Officials Installed.

It is clear to me that Japan and Great Britain now have come to terms. Great Britain now will accept, in the place of Chinese officials, Japan officials who have been jointly agreed upon by Great Britain and Japan. These will take the place of Chinese officials.

As to America, it means that Japan and Great Britain will officer Japan and China and close the doors of Asia against American trade wherever possible. Japan knows that America must sell her cotton to Japan and China. Japan knows that by remaining silent that America will make the advance, demanding that Japan and China open the doors of Asia for American goods. Japan will concede the request only upon the reciprocity of the citizens and people of Japan and China being permitted to come into the United States as unrestricted as the goods of the United States may go into Asia.

Must Act Quickly.

I do not know what steps the present government contemplates taking as to these new conditions in the east, but I do know that unless we take some course quickly to have our rights recognized the doors will be closed against us and locked with European keys, and we will only enter them through having to break them down. I have no doubt that our government intends to take the subject up for diplomacy and negotiation immediately following the election.

AMERICAN FARMERS DO WORK AT NIGHT NOW

Instead of trying to do all his work by daylight in conformance with the newest continental regulation, the progressive American farmer is beginning to have a large part of it done by night. Dynamos are being utilized on some of the great western farms which supply powerful electric light by means of which plowing, cultivating and harvesting can be done in the cool of the night instead of the heat of the day.

The dynamo in use can light a large field. A tractor, for instance, is fitted with two powerful lights, one in front to show the ground to be gone over and one in the rear that shows the furrows already plowed.

NOW USE MOTOR BIKE TO GO TO FIRES

The motorcycle, which has distinguished itself as a family vehicle and a bearer of dispatches in war time, is being tried as a supplement to municipal fire fighting. A machine of the sidecar type is equipped with racks for chemicals, axes and other light fire fighting apparatus and manned by a crew of two men. It thus provides a light, speedy mobile unit which can make fast time to the scene of a fire, and may be able to check a serious blaze in its inception by virtue of sheer speed.

Man Mails Himself.

An Englishman in London, in a hurry to reach a part of London he was not familiar with, went to the general post-office and was sent by parcels post at the rate of three pence a mile. He was placed in charge of a messenger, who took him to his destination and had a printed slip marked "Article required to be delivered," with a description of the parcel

This Chimpanzee Clever.

A remarkably intelligent chimpanzee has been given to the zoo at Philadelphia. The animal threads a needle, can tie a rope, and smokes a cigaret. Its former owner thought he could teach the animal to talk, but failing in this he gave it to the zoo.

WILL THEY STRAIGHTEN OUT MEXICAN MATTER?

—Copyright by Bain News Service.

The Mexican and American members of the international commission to decide disputes between Mexico and the United States met in New York Monday. With them were Robert Lansing, secretary of state; E. Arredondo, ambassador designate of Mexico; Dr. Rowe, secretary of the commission, and Stephen Bonsal. In this group are:

Left to right, standing—Stephen Bonsal, Robert Lansing, E. Arredondo and Dr. Rowe.

Sitting—J. R. Mott, George Gray and F. T. Lane, American members of the commission; and Luis B. Cabrera, Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Fani, representing Mexico.

Sunday School

AN ATTEMPT TO LYNCH THE PREACHER

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 17 Is "A Prisoner in the Castle."—Acts 22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

That great adventurer and pioneer, Paul of Tarsus, was in a tight place. The Roman garrison of Jerusalem had rescued him from a mob that was doing him to death. Thwarted for the moment, the yelling rabble followed him to the citadel, where he secured permission from the captain to address them. The present lesson deals with the speech and its consequences.

The versatile scholar—missionary, who spoke Latin and Greek and Aramaic and Hebrew, faced a mob of Hebrew zealots. So he addressed them in the Hebrew tongue. He knew what some later preachers only imperfectly understand, how to speak in a crowd in its own vernacular.

The bigness of the man is revealed in his salutation, "Brethren and fathers." That to the crowd that sought his life! Not, "Dogs and murderers! Ingrates and liars!" No; it might have been so once, but Paul had been to school to Jesus; so, in tones of measureless yearning and solicitude, he cried: "Brethren and fathers." There is magnanimity for you. In that great heart there was no room for petty grudges or for the spirit of revenge.

Then Paul went on to "make himself solid" with his hearers. He reminded them of his identity with them in all essentials. He belonged to their crowd. Most of them knew him from the old days when he was the sanhedrin's willing tool. He rehearsed his standing and experiences as a Jew, and proceeded gradually from his old reputation to his new, in an effort to conciliate a crowd moved by that bitter passion, the organization's hatred of a man who has ceased to be "regular."

The Speech That Was a Story.

Here we come upon a striking thing. The occasion was a critical one. The audience was learned in the law of Moses. The speaker was the world's greatest philosopher, a school-trained reasoner and debater. Yet his speech was a story. Nothing else. Paul on the steps of the citadel, talking literally for dear life, abandoned all the arts of oratory and told his own story.

That is to say, he became a "witness" rather than a pleader. Ht was fulfilling the commission given him by Jesus that he should become His witness. From the story of his birth in Tarsus, through his wonderful conversion, and on to the hour of his being sent by Jesus as an apostle to the Gentiles, he narrated his personal experiences.

"What? Do you mean to say that the great Paul was merely giving his testimony, like an old saint at the mid-week prayer meeting, or like a bashful Christian Endeavorer?" Exactly so. In the great crises it is witness-bearing that wins. It is more important to testify for Christ than to preach about Him. That is why eloquent sermons sometimes fail, and stammering stories of what the Lord has done for the speaker, win. One need not be a speech-maker to be a soul-winner. The greatest evangelistic campaign this continent has ever seen will sweep the land when Christians learn what the duty and joy and power of witness-bearing is. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

Why do we not oftener hear the story in the pulpit? Missionaries over and over again tell the Story of Jesus. There is power in the unadorned tale of what Christ had done for Paul. After a fair consideration of this lesson, nobody can disparage the importance of the meetings for testimony by Christians.

A "Called" Man.

The speaker had reached that point in his story where he was arguing with the Lord—yes, even Paul, like the rest of us, thought he knew better than his Master—that he should stay in Jerusalem and testify, and Jesus had replied: "Go; I will send you as an apostle to nations far away." That was too much. The master of mobs had held this one silent under the spell of his words. But at the intimation that salvation was for others than the Jews, they let out a roar of disapproval.

That ended the speech. To the crowd it seemed a blasphemous anti-climax that such a Jew as Paul had shown himself to be should be sent to the Gentiles with a proffer of good news which belonged only to the Jews. "Away with such a fellow from the earth! He ought not to be allowed to live." Only death could atone for such apostasy. Such was the littleness and bigotry of the crowd. They had as little use for foreign missions as many a man today.

A furious uproar followed. The multitude worked itself up into a frenzy. Dignified ecclesiastics, in their rich-bordered robes, shouted as excitedly as the street loafers. Clothes were thrown into the air. The fanatics gathered dust and tossed it aloft, in symbolism. All was furore and excitement and no words were distinguishable, yet the purpose of all was plain—the lynching of the renegade Jew.

When the Tribune Blundered.

One of the stupid proverbs of the undiscriminating is: "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire" What a world of harm that saying has wrought! The Roman tribune, who ought to have been more judicious, was of the sort who excused his own lazy and unjust action under such a plea. After hurriedly drawing Paul into the citadel, out of the reach of the menacing mob, he decided to find out by flogging just what the prisoner's crime had been. For, of course, with all these men saying so, he must be a criminal. Ah, the innocent whom "They say" has slain! What careers have been wrecked by accumulative gossip; what reputations have been blasted; what homes have been made miserable; what hearts have been broken! "Vox populi" is not also "vox Dei;" it is as often "vox diablo." Democracy is one thing and mob law another.

So, "To the post with the prisoner!" cried the tribune. After all, he was a prisoner, which was a priori evidence against him. Despite the great works of Hugo and Dickens and a thousand reformers since, the lot of the prisoner is only now being humanized. The church is beginning to understand the import of the words of Christ: "I was in prison and ye visited me."

A Citizen With Spunk.

Now, citizenship is a sacred thing—though one would not suppose so from observing the conduct of many good men on election day. Paul was a Roman citizen. He did not feel that he had surrendered any of his rights as a man and a citizen by being a Christian minister. His far-sightedness perceived what many modern officials do not understand, the wisdom and justice of Rome's invariable practice of caring for her citizens wherever they might be on earth.

So he watched with calm eye the proceeding of binding him and tying him to the stake. No needless struggling or resistance was met with on his part. He waited for the dramatic moment, when all attention was centred upon him, and then, in smoothest tones, he asked quietly: "Does the law permit you to flog a Roman citizen—and one who is uncondemned?"

Explosion. Commotion. Consternation. The soldiers who had bound the prisoner to the stake fall back in affright. The man with the knout is terror-stricken. The captain most of all is alarmed. He best knew the gravity of a crime against the person of a Roman citizen. So, in trepidation, he hurried off to the tribune with his alarming news.

Observe that Paul was no morbid seeker after a martyr's crown. The early church was greatly troubled by devotees who courted martyrdom. Not so Paul. So long as he could serve his Master by voice and pen and life, he meant to do so. The normalness and wholesomeness of Paul are contagious. He was all of a man and all of a Roman and all of a Jew, as well as all of a Christian. He had sense as well as sanctity, spunk as well as spirituality.

The flash of the Roman eagle was in Paul's eye as he confronted the Roman tribune, who asked:

"Are you a Roman citizen?"

"Yes," proudly answered the prisoner.

"I paid a large sum for my citizenship," said the tribune.

"But I was born free," replied Paul with simple dignity. At that the tribune retired in alarm—he had bound a Roman citizen!

Now nothing can keep Paul from Rome. The wheels of Providence are turning. Christ's man is on his witnessing way to Caesar's presence. Mobs and plots are of no avail against him. He had borne faithful testimony to multitudes; now he is to bear the same testimony to the ruler of the earth.

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

What Is Prophylaxis?

DID you ever realize that it is much more difficult to extricate yourself from a lot of business difficulty that you have foolishly and unsuspectingly walked into, than had you exercised merely a little common sense prudence? This is the case which absolutely holds good in the prophylaxis against infectious diseases. It holds good in all cases of infectious diseases, but I want to say a word just now regarding one particular type of infection, namely that of infantile paralysis, which works such deadly destruction amongst the nervous tissues that control muscular action.

Here we have the bacterial agent of infantile paralysis entering the body chiefly through the mucous membranes of the mouth and nose. We have, furthermore, a collection of flies which insist upon gathering themselves on the nose and the mouth of patients who are ill from infantile paralysis. These flies, of course, become contaminated. The first thing they usually alight upon after having paid a visit to an infected patient, is some food or drink. The common-sense prophylaxis effort, therefore, that should prevail in the prevention of any further spread of disease, and especially infantile paralysis disease, can be readily brought about by using screens. The sufferer should be isolated. Proper sanitary care should be given in the destruction of the contaminated fecal discharges, as well as the nose and throat discharges of the sufferer.

The prophylaxis against the further spread of infection must be made to extend to the supervision of parents, relatives and friends, who are in contact with the actuely ill. Here is where the mission of the trained nurse is most valuable in an educational way, for the trained nurse being thoroughly schooled in the effectiveness of scientific prophylaxis can supervise and execute a general sanitary control of the personnel of the members of the family in which infectious diseases exist. She can likewise see to it that the food which is eaten is not supplied by vendors who are careless in modern sanitary conditions.

Fish With Shovel Here.

A warm water artesian well on the Arthur Burro farm empties into the river a short distance from Ludden, N. D., the water being warm enough to keep the stream from freezing at that point. Thousands of fish have swarmed to this point until they are so thick they can be shoveled out by the wagon load.

"Unlucky" Days.

Caesar, Napoleon, Bismarck and others were not above the superstition of "lucky" and "unlucky" days. Thursday was the "unlucky" day of Henry VIII, of his son Edward, and of his daughters Mary and Elizabeth. It is strange that they should have died on this day.

VARIETIES

Boston now has 848,292 names in its city directory.

Hongkong reports a shortage in carbonic acid gas.

China yearly imports 200,000,000 gallons of kerosene.

A bird that cannot fly is the blackwodhen of New Zealand.

Water rolls off cabbage leaves because they are covered with a dust.

One-third of the employes of shoe factories in this country are women.

A novel umbrella is equipped with a storage battery electric light in the handle.

After extensive experiments an Englishman has perfected a steam driven motorcycle.

The manufacture of the Missouri corncob pipe represents an industry of $500,000 a year.

Telescopic spectacles have been invented by a German for persons with extreme near sight.

The efficiency of the steam turbine has increased 35 per cent in the last two or three years.

By an electrical refining process a plant in Norway is producing 50 tons of zinc annually.

Sixty miles of thread woven from the fibre of a species of Italian nettle weighs only 2½ pounds.

The bubbles in a teacup follow the spoon because it attracts them just as a magnet attracts steel.

The world's supply of black opals is practically exhausted, in the opinion of a London gem expert.

Japan obtains more than 2,000,000 horsepower from its streams by means of 400 hydro-electric plants.

The desk clock and electric light have been combined in a new space-saving office convenience.

Experiments have indicated to Honduras that it may become an important cotton-raising nation.

Proportionately the Swiss automobile industry has been growing faster than that of the United States.

New South Wales, Australia, is expecting a large immigration from the United States after the war.

Russia maintains at Moskow an experiment station for the study of flax cultivation and manufacture.

The buildings of Amsterdam are built largely on pilings. The town hall stands on 13,000 such supports.

Apparatus to sterilize air and medicate it for the use of invalids has been invented by a Pittsburgh man.

California has several fine sea-level highways. They skirt the shore of the Pacific and are built of concrete.

There are 40 factories in the United States making needles and pins, and all report an increase in business.

A kettle "sings" because the air in the water escapes by fits and starts and so makes the "singing" noise.

In Germany there has been invented a fire-proof celluloid, chiefly for use in automobile windows and windshields.

In Wales the hedge garlic, or, as it is more commonly called, "Jack-by-the hedge," is often fried with bacon.

Baboons possess a remarkable instinct for finding water and have been used for that purpose in South Africa.

Tuberculosis among the miners in the South African gold fields has been reduced by the use of electricity for light.

A good deal of shark meat is eaten in the eastern United States by people who think they are eating something else.

To judge horse races a Frenchman has invented a camera that is operated by a winning horse's breaking a thread.

Pure food advocate in Japan recently discovered that much rice was adulterated with quartz sand to increase the weight.

Fifty-five miles in five hours is the remarkable record recently established by Siberian huskies drawing a sledge over ice.

Land now above sea level, 25,000,000 square miles; if uniformly spread over the globe, would make a crust of 600 feet thick.

Animals are covered with fur, hair and feathers because those substances prevent the heat of the body from escaping.

In an effort to keep the Germans from crossing the Vistula, several hundred women added the Russian soldiers to dig trenches.

Pittsburgh has seven public playgrounds which are open all the year, 51 summer playgrounds and four public swimming pools.

The population of the city of Panama increased by 6,000 during the last year. The total population is now a little more than 65,000.

French inventors have developed a vertical axis rotary motor for hydroplanes that can be completely protected from water.

A new treatment for Balsa wood, the lightest of all lumber, makes it available for many purposes for which it has not hitherto been suited.

The Berlin military authorities are awarding an iron cross to all schoolmasters who induce 100 school children to subscribe to the war loans.

In the mining of huge blocks of marble at the Carrara quarries, explosives are still used largely. The electric saws are used only occasionally.

A museum of the horse, presenting a complete history of that animal from the earliest known period to the present, has been established in Paris.

Industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during the first six months of this year resulted in the killing of 964 workers and in the injuring of 100,937 others.

A large industry in Christiania, Norway, has leased its idle land at a cheap rate to its employes, who will erect thereon individual suburban homes of their own.

The Russian government has decided to reconstruct the waterway system between Petrograd and Archangel so as to enable vessels of large size to navigate it.

A Philadelphia electrician is the inventor of a portable, motor-driven pipe-threading machine which is supplied with current by the storage batteries of an automobile.

Earthquakes cause electrical waves and an Italian has invented apparatus which has registered them several minutes before seismographs have shown earth movements.

Buoys that make a flapping noise as they pass through the water and leave a plainly seen wake have been invented in England to be towed behind vessels to guide following ones in fogs.

Venezuela received its name from the early explorers. Its coast was visited by Columbus in 1498, and the following year the name Venezuela, or "Little Venice," was given to an Indian village built on piles.

The PEACE PAGE

DIFFERENT PEOPLE

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The best part of a vacation is the people you meet. You expect purer air, you are not suprised at the splendor of sunsets on the lake, nor at sound sleep at night, and fresh energy in the morning. That is what you came away for, and you accept it as a matter of course. It is a part of the routine that you know awaits you every year.

The people you are to meet—that is always the conjecture. There are certainly the ladies with their knitting, and the tanned girls with tennis rackets or canoe paddles. It is pretty certain there will be a few fat and freckled men, or men lean and hollow who work hard all day and have a good time. Sometimes they are fishing, then golfing, and once in a great while resting with a book.

I wonder, then, that I found the Bandinelli family more interesting. He is really Chevalier Bandinelli, knighted by the king of Italy for writing an opera. But he is a violin master in the college where he teaches the violin. The Bandinelli family includes a mother and two daughters and a fox terrier that brought a piano with them and above it, in the small cottage sitting room, they pinned to the flower wall paper portraits of Wagner, Liszt and Beethoven, as well as some newspaper pictures of their own friends.

They spent all the time except that spent in sleeping or in simple domestic duties on the beach. Early in the morning appeared the lean figure of Mr. Bandinelli looming tall against the gray setting of water and sky. His white duck trousers were just a little too short, as if shrunken, and his white stitched hat seemed to perch above his beetling brows, its presence accented by the sharp upward curve of his dark mustachios. Usually at his side walked Mrs. Bandinelli, her gray hair blown in ringlets about her pretty face. Every day they tramped the sands along the beach, over the sand dunes and into the fragrant pine woods. Occasionally these were family excursions, when Tessa and Yolanda would go running and leaping before and behind, to the caprices of their excited pet dog.

It was Tessa who introduced me to her family. Tessa with a voice like a flute and the reckless heart of youth. "I dread for you, Tessa," sighed her father, after she had sung The Land of the Skyblue Water one evening. "I dread for you to sing that song when you shall have fallen in love."

"But then she will sing it even better," said the mother, her bright brown eyes glowing from father to child.

"Out of a broken heart, maybe," laughs Tessa, racing off with the little dog Gusty.

"Rather it will be Yolanda of the broken heart," and the father tenderly touches the thick brown braid that reaches to the young girl's waist. She is tall and slender, like himself, with her mother's brown skin and eyes.

"I shall be always on the stage, my father, and die every night of a broken heart."

It is Yolanda who usually walks, or rather strides alone in her red cloak along the beach. When she plays with the other girls of 15 she makes them act. She composes their lines, or adapts them from Shakespeare, and often is the quiet of a summer afternoon relieved by the impassioned rendering, from a neighboring balcony, of the love lines of Romeo and Juliet. Yolanda has done wonders with her summer companions. When she is walking alone, they respect her solitude, awaiting her return with pleasant expectancy. "Yolanda is composing this morning. When she comes by from her walk we shall all have a new part."

The Bandinellis do not go to the movie shows or upon the boat or train excursions. They walk and talk and sing and rest. They are not known to many of the cottagers; they make no social effort.

But, after Tessa has regaled us with sparkling song as stimulating as the wine of their beloved Italy, Mr. Bandinelli, with picturesque utterance, brings before us the panorama of his golden Venice, with its jeweled palaces and churches, its singing gondolas and historic paintings. Mr. Bandinelli has lived in London, too, and in Boston, and everywhere he has known artists and authors and musicians. It is a big world that he unfolds in that tiny cottage room, with a wood fire glowing, and the waves lashing close outside.

Yolanda brings her mandolin and Tessa a guitar, and the evening closes with soft Italian melodies.

It is on occasions like this that the spirit is renewed, and the poor tired soul goes on a vacation. Surely a Bandinelli family does relieve the monotony of a summer place.

SOME GIRLS WHO GOT UP IN THE WORLD

Miss Jane Anderson, an American woman, with the consent of the British war office, amazed Londoners by her daring tricks in the air over the British capital.

Mme. Jeanne Pallier, the only woman aviator in active service with the French army. Mme. Pallier has won her spurs by daring work on the western front.

Bottom—Miss Norma Mack ready to start on her trip over Niagara Falls.

Miss Phylis Hartman, daughter of Major Charles F. Hartman, U. S. A., who has ambitions to become a military aviator, ready to make her first flight in a military tractor at Garden City, Long Island.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Respect for Parents.

If any one trait of disposition in children and young people seems to my mind more desirable than any other, that trait is respect for elders. All rules of etiquette are founded upon the basis of respect and good feelings toward others. He observes the best etiquette who not merely pretends regard for others but is truly grateful for favors rendered him. If children grow up respecting and honoring their parents and elders, they will have little difficulty in the practice of polite courtesy to others later in life.

Nor is this the greatest advantage gained by learning the young the lesson of reverence for our elders. It will surely follow that such young persons will be inclined to respect the wishes, honor the wisdom and heed the advice of his parents, all of which may be greatly to his own benefit and his safety. No parents would willingly lead, by example or precept, one of their children into wrong, for they care more for what their children may become than the children, while yet in their youth, care about themselves. But young people so often disregard their parents' solicitude for their welfare and follow their own course of action with disastrous results.

Only a short time ago a very young girl, near and dear to me, ran away from here father's care to seek her own way in a strange and distant place. We do not know what pitfalls will be hers to encounter, but it is all because she would not heed the advice of older people who knew a little about the affairs of the world of which she was so ignorant.

I would rather see a young person following the example and advice of an elder, even when such example and advice is a little lacking, than to see one unmindful of preceut rush headlong into paths of his own choosing. The former has a better chance to rectify his position later, if such seems necessary, but the chances are the latter will continue his unwise course unchecked until he reaps injury from his mistake. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land."—Ignorant Missourian.

An Idaho Teacher.

I wrote to this column several years ago under the name of Pennsylvania Girl, but since I am an Idaho girl now I must take a new "nom." Like many others, "when all alone I work out 'idees' of my own." I intended to write down some of these "idees," but after reading M. B. C.'s and X. L.'s views on the reading of the Bible in school, I decided to lay these aside and write my views on this very important subject.

I am a teacher of several years' experience and have taught where the Bible is read in school and where it is not read, and I cannot see any difference in the moral uplift of the pupils. I find that a story with a good moral which the pupils can readily "see" seems to have more ethical influence than the reading of the Bible. If teachers were permitted to explain or instruct from Biblical reading, then it would serve the same purpose as the story.

Pardon my being personal, but when I attended school the Bible was always read, followed by the Lord's prayer. Some of the pupils responded, and some did ont, and those who did usually responded mechanically. I cannot remember of having one story read or told to me in school. Children are usually interested in stories of the Christ Child, and stories taken from the Old Testament.

No sectarian literature is allowed in the schools of several states, including Idaho, because children of all religions attend our public schools. The reading and telling of good, ethical stories is highly emphasized. Furthermore, in this twentieth century the Bible is being taught more than it ever was before, but everyone has his own ideas or views of the teachings of Christ. I believe the true teachings of Christ are being better understood every year.

Go into almost any Protestant church in the cities and you will find a large Bible class of young men. These men are broad-minded and are willing to accept the teachings of Christ as they are recorded in the Scriptures.

Last summer I visited a certain town here in the northwest, and in this town, during the months of July and August, the congregations of four of the leading churches held a union service in one of these churches every Sabbath evening. This brought the churches into closer relationship with one another.

V. V. from Michigan: I liked your letter and I wish that we had more girls whose aim in life is to be a good, womanly woman. This is just the kind of girl that hundreds of good worthy men are looking for.

H. M. of Tennessee: The possibility of one's being continuously happy in this life depends largely upon the individual. Environment and temperament are graet factors in one's happiness. Here is a good recipe for happiness:

Be an optimist. Always look on the bright side. Read wholesome, cheery literature. Laugh; make others happy.

Here is an inspiring gem that has often helped me when "skies were dark:

"It hain't no use to grumble and complain,
It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice.
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain—
Why, rain's my choice."
—Sagebrush Girl, Idaho.

Be a Lifter.

Vacation time is here. Everyone who works should have their annual vacation—that includes the housewife also, who is too often forgotten. If only for a few days a change of scene, throwing aside all the worries and vexations of work-a-day world and giving no thought to the cares that will face one at our return, just simply enjoy the present. The past is gone—

dreams of night: etaoin shrdlu uuuu
"Gone! How? Quickly like the dreams of night:
Gently, as snowflakes downward flight,
Swiftly, as when a rapid stream
Passes beyond the sunlight's beam—
beyond recall."

"The future is God's, we steal if we touch it," therefore the present is all we have. We should choose the best from the present and give best we have and in so doing we make each day a beautiful little life.

I spent my vacation at Niagara Falls this year, and, although it was my second trip there, the falls seemed more beautiful than before. On our trip we sped over hill and vale, over sunlit plains and past still deep shady glens, through noisy, bustling cities and slumbering villages, and arrived at Lake Erie in time for a beautiful sunrise.

The scenes at Niagara are beyond description, so will only name the ones that impressed me most. One is overcome with wonder at the grandeur which nature exhibits in her display. The U. S. geological survey gives the height of the American fall as 167 feet, while that of the Horseshoe is 158 feet.

We find the river running through a gorge composed of strata after strata of limestone and other varieties of rock. Scientists claim that it has taken from 35,000 to 75,000 years for the water to cut away the stone so as to bring the falls to their present location. The fall of such a volume of water among the rocks causes it to form great foamy, feathery masses of spray which the morning sunshine turns into most beautiful and perfect rainbows and tints the water as it leaps over the precipice. At night after the river has been lighted by the electric lights, standing on the bridge approaching Green Island, looking at the rapids and the willows and shrubs along the banks is certainly a study in light and shadow for any artist.

We then go to the whirlpool rapids, which, in their wild dashing and leaping, throw their foamy clouds of crystals and mist many feet into the air. Some waves seem in a playful, teasing mood, while others seem angry at their fate. Nature is God's book of life, so we find the same spirit in humanity. Some accept life cheerfully and are glad to be a member of God's great family, while others, like the angry waves are sad and disappointing to themselves and to those with whom they come in contact.

We then visit the Niagara Glen. Oh! What a difference. Nature there displays the other extreme. From the noisy, rollicking rushing waters one is captivated by the silent refreshing glen, with its paths, leading under great over-hanging rocks, its pleasant shade, its refreshing springs. All is peaceful in the glens. Mother Nature decorates to suit herself and she cannot be outdone. She fills the crevices in the rocks with ferns and flowers. Trees that are not deeply rooted are twisted into all conceivable shapes by the storms that have swept over the glens. Some are falling but being upheld by their neighbors, so we find lifters and leaners in the forest.

May we be straight forward, our thoughts deeply rooted in good—being lifters rather than the dwarfed, crooked leaners of life, is the wish of Bertha, Indiana.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. Mary L. Munn, of Iowa, is a staunch woman suffragist, who feels that God is on her side and that suffrage will win. Mrs. Munn was born in Ohio May 24, 1843, and though 73 years old, she is still active for good causes.

Mrs. W. A. Chase, Mich., is now 78 years old. She remembers the Nasby letter days of the Blade. Mrs. Chase tells of the time when paper rags brought three cents a pound and all housewives saved them, clean, for the peddler. Today only a half-cent per pound is paid, so the rags are destroyed. Hence the scarcity of paper material and the high price of paper.

Mrs. L. Newcomer, Pa., sends Barbara Allen, along with hearty greetings to the Page.

Mrs. E. A. Bennett, Pa., says she could not do without the Blade.

Mrs. W. G. Tomlinson, Ohio, says: "Be a Blade booster. Pass your paper along to someone who doesn't take it. That's what I do. You enjoy the Peace Page. Someone else will, but how are they to know of it unless you tell them?"

Mrs. Sarah E. Alexander, Florida, sends the poem, Three Grains of Corn. Mrs. Alexander, now 83 years old, remembers when this poem was a popular song. Our friend was born in Michigan territory, and was five years old when it became a state. "I read the Blade every week," she writes, "as well as other papers and magazines, and I enjoy good health — one of life's greatest blessings."

Capes Are Charming.

As to collars and capes, these are very hosts in themselves. The latter are simply charming in soft stuffs, like crepe de chine and Georgette, and frequently play the leading role in a model. Thus a rather deep shade of rose crepe de chine carried a cape that fell nearly to the elbows, that was edged everywhere with a little picot-edged frill of tulle in the same rich hue.

Egg Within an Egg.

From Whitneyville, Me., comes a true story of a wonderful egg laid by a hen belonging to Mrs. Deborah Cady. When taking the egg from the nest Mrs. Cady judged from its great size that it had a double yolk. Upon breaking it she not only found the double yolk, but another perfect egg, shell and all.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

CUCUMBER SALAD—Peel two cucumbers and place them in clear, cold water. When ready to serve, cut them in two lengthways and lay on a salad dish, flat side down. Then slice across without disturbing their shape and add French dressing.

FROZEN COCOANUT CUSTARD—Beat up yolks of four eggs with one cupful sugar until light, then stir into one quart boiling milk. Remove from fire and flavor with teaspoonful vanilla extract. Allow to cool, add one and one-half cupfuls finely chopped cocoanut, mix well together. Turn into a freezer. Serve with cake.

ICED COFFEE—Make some black coffee by allowing two tablespoonfuls coffee for each cup of boiling water. Add hot milk flavor with vanilla extract, sweeten to taste. Chill; serve in glasses with tablespoonful chopped ice in each glass.

STRING BEAN SALAD—Drain one can string beans, was thoroughly in cold water and drain. When dry, put on ice till needed. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves, with French dressing.

STEWED LIMA BEANS — Throw the beans into boiling unsalted water; boil 40 minutes, drain. Slip each bean out of its hull, the same as you would slip an almond from its skin. Put them back into a saucepan with sufficient boiling water to cover. Simmer gently 15 minutes, season with salt, pepper and butter. Serve.

NUT SANDWICHES — Shell some English walnuts. Blanch and chop, and to every spoonful of nuts allow a good half tablespoonful of cream cheese. Rub well together and spread on thin slices of crustless white or graham bread.

CUCUMBER SALAD—Mix one cupful each of cucumber cut in cubes, cooked oysters cut in pieces and celery cut in dice. Add one cupful cream dressing. Chill. Arrange on lettuce leaves in a salad bowl.

APPLE TAPIOCA — Cook half a cupful pearl tapioca in boiling water until transparent; add half teaspoonful salt and grated rind of one lemon. Core and pare 12 apples, fill cavities with sugar and juice of one lemon, cover with tapioca, bake until apples are tender, adding one heaping teaspoonful butter before taking from oven.

CORN PUDDING—To 12 ears of sweet corn cut from the cob, rejecting always the hull, allow three cupfuls of milk. Add four well beaten eggs, seasoning of salt and pepper and if the corn lacks sweetness, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake in a deep outtered dish for two hours in a slow oven.

JUMBLES—Into two cupfuls of molasses stir a cupful of melted butter, teaspoonful ground cinnamon, One tablespoonful ground ginger, and half teaspoonful baking soda. Beat well, add enough flour to make a soft dough, form with floured hands into small cakes and bake.

FORMER AMERICAN WOMAN MAY BE HONORED BY QUEEN

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE

London, Sept. 8.—It is reported in the royal entourage that the Duchess of Roxburghe, who before her marriage to the Duke, was Miss May Ogden Goelet of New York, has been offered the post of Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary, vacated by the Duchess of Devnshire.

The rules of the court require that the Mistress of the Robes shall not be of lower rank than a Duchess, and this rule considerably limits the number of ladies eligible to the post.

Boat Carries Dead.

There is a little boat on the East river, New York, known as the Fidelity, which is the funeral barge of 5,760 persons a year. Every morning, rain or shine, it steams up the East river on its daily tour of the various hospitals and institutions. Bodies of those who have died are returned to the morgue to be left from seven to ten days, waiting for a claimant. There are about 120 a week, 480 a month, or an average of 5,760 a year.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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THE first consistent optimist was Ananias.

Ananias may have been the most skillful liar of his time, but in these days, with the magic aid of the telephone, almost any normal husband could make him look like a mere bungler.

No matter how sincerely a girl may wish an ex-flame good luck she can't help feeling a wee bit thrilled when she hears that his marriage has turned out unhappily.

In a man's opinion no woman wants to hear the truth unless it has been spiced and sugar-coated until it sounds as convincing as a good lie.

A man who couln't be mangled by a woman's most incisive arguments can always be crushed by her dead silence.

A man's idea of "diplomacy" is to do just as he chooses and then go off and stay away from a woman until her indignation is completely forgotten in her anxiety to know whether he is dead or alive.

When it comes to marrying, many an angel rushes in where even a fool might know enough not to tread.

Most people marry because, for the moment, they find that they can't be happy apart, and, therefore, jump to the conclusion that they will always be happy together.

Some people's minds and lives, like the lazy woman's clothespress, are full of "junk." A few good friends, a few good books, a few good ideas, a few good dollars—these are all the things worth collecting in this world.

A sense of humor is the only reliable life preserver on the Sea of Matrimony.

Most bachelors seem to regard the "flower o' love" as a dangerous species of poison ivy.

GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE STOCKINGS WILL BE WORN

New York Times.

"This is to be one of the strongest seasons for hosiery to match the gowns that we have had for some time," says woman hosiery buyer for a large New York house, who is one of the most experienced in her line in the city.

"Fancy colored shoes are about run out, I think, and we shall have gray, black and white slippers, with stockings to match the colors, and with them silver and gold bronze. The latter, in silk, will match slippers in those colors, and the gold and silver cloths and laces to be seen in the winter's frocks.

"We will also have inserts of metal laces, silver and gold, set into the hosiery. Real lace inserts of white we always have to go with gowns upon which much lace is used.

"Prices in silk stockings have increased 10 per cent, but they will be worn by practically everyone, as they have been now for some years. The number of silk stockings worn, probably, has trebled in the last five or six years."

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

At the Zoo.

My trip to Zoological Garden park, Pittsburgh, Pa., was interesting. I will write a small remembrance of those dear little lion cubs. They were lying between their mother's paws, and as I approached closely, one little fellow showed his teeth and spat at me, just like an angry cat. They were plump little balls of fur. Their claws were commencing to show very plainly.

The hyenas are noiseless, slinking animals. They have a path worn in the floor of their cage, by keeping a continual walk from one side to the other. They do not look directly at a person, but seem to watch every movement from the corner of their eyes.

The tarantulas, of the spider family, are very large. Those that I saw were between two and three inches in length. They are ferocious, and will attack at the least provocation. Their bite is poisonous, and medical assistance is necessary to preserve life against it.

The pythons I saw were small, that is according to the size they generally attain. One was 12 feet in length, the other 15 feet. In the zoo they are fed on rabbits, rats and chickens, which they swallow after crushing the life out of them. Several years ago my father shipped four large rattlesnakes to the zoo at Philadelphia. They averaged from four to six feet in length. They were captured by a lumberman in Tuscarora mountain, in Juniata county.

There was only one buffalo, an animal that has almost disappeared from the American continent, while not many years ago tens of thousands roamed the plains wild and free. There are probably not more than 200 now in existence. Space forbids me to describe all I saw so I have described the ones that will be of interest. — Pauline Morrett, Path, Pa.

The Cocoon.

This is my second letter to the boys and girls' department. My other letter was written about five years ago. J. Presley Crawford, I could not guess your riddle. It was too deep for me. Won't you tell us what it is?

I live in the southern part of Indiana. I think Indiana one of the best states of the union. My birthday is Sept. 27, and I will be 17. Have I a twin? I love to go to school and am going to enter my junior year this fall. How many of the girls like to do fancy work? I like to make embroidery and I like to tat. I am going to learn to crochet before long.

I am a great lover of nature and like all tame animals. My brother found a pale green cocoon this morning. It is about one inch long and has specks of gold on the green which make it very pretty. Can anyone tell me what it is? Sunday my friend and I were walking through a meadow and my friend caught her foot in a hole overgrown with weeds, and nearly fell down. We stopped to examine the hole and found a little birds' nest at the bottom of it. The eggs were pretty; white with brown spots. My friend nearly steped on them.—Elsie Truitt.

SHORT AND SWEET.

W. N. Willis, Euchee, Tenn., has just come back from a trip to California. He says that if you have not seen an orange grove in bloom you have missed a beautiful sight. He likes to live on a farm, but wishes it to be in California.

W. W. S. of Ohio wants Nuisance of W. Va. to write again.

Nellie J. Priester, Riversburg, Pa., has three brothers. She goes over a mile to school, and is in the sixth grade.

Eva Stearns, Caldwell, Ohio, says that she lives in a lonely part of the country and would like cards.

Edna Monday, Fountain City, Tenn., would like cards.

Ivy Tennant, Fairview, W. Va., asks cards, and her sister, Ethel, would like the song, Kitty Wells.

Lelia E. Rutherford, Watson, W. Va., lives with her grandparents, and would like to hear from some other little girl.

Ethel Galyean, Low Gap, N. C., lives one mile from the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Her school is not 200 yards from home. Lorena Galyean loves flowers and music and to go to school. Ona Galyean would like to hear from the boys and girls as would her sisters.

Dulsa Tompkins, Big Otter, W. Va., is between 10 and 14. Guess. She is a welcome member of our bird club.

Guy Carter, of Ohio, is a bird lover who will begin high school this year.

Mona Martin, Pettry, W. Va., has only missed one Sunday at Sunday school this year, and in the last five years at day school has only missed one day. Annette Martin is going to live up to the Blade motto this year in her school work.

Dallas Rinker, 19, Bismarck, W. Va., lives in the Alleghany Mountains, where there is pure air, sparkling spring water and beautiful scenery.

Poems Wanted.

Jim Fiske, to Mrs. Lois Hill, 427 Champion street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Over the Telegraph Wires.

"All night long by his fire fly lamp," is a line from the Culprit Fay, by Joseph Rodman Drake, a lovely poem, too long for here.

The Old Kitchen Floor.

The House of Too Much Trouble.

Mary, the Maid of the Inn.

Nora O'Neale.

Casey Jones, to Mrs. M. M. Larkins, Farwell, Mich.

The Vampire or any of the Kipling poems cannot appear in the Blade, as they are copyrighted.

Eugena's Butcher, to Mattie Donaldson, Weston, W. Va.

"So came the captain, with the mighty heart" is the line of a poem wanted by Earle Hauser, Chinook, Mont.

The Man in Black.

A Christmas Gift From Heaven and An Idle Weed.

"I love to think of Jesus as he sat beside the sea," to A. E. Stromberg, Lafayette, Ga.

The Ride of Paul Revere.

The Kissing Cup's Race.

POETS' CORNER

Abou Ben Adhem

Leigh Hunt.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonl'ght in his room,
Making it rich, and like the lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
And cheerfully still, and said, "I pray thee then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, and with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

The Antiseptic Baby.

The antiseptic baby and the prophylactic pup
Were playing in the garden when the bunny gamboled up
They looked upon the creature with a loathing undisguised,
It wasn't disinfected and it wasn't sterilized!

They said it was a microbe, and a hotbed of disease
They steamed it in a vapor of a hundred odd degrees,
They froze it in a freezer that was cold as banished hope,
And washed it in permanaganate with carbolated soap.

In sulphurated hydrogen they steeped its wriggley ears,
They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears,
They donned their rubber mittens and tested it by the hand,
And 'lected it a member of the fumigated band.

There's not a micrococcus in the garden where they play,
They swim in pure iodoform a dozen times a day;
And each imbibes his rations from a hygienic cup,
The bunny, and the baby and the prophylactic pup.

Remember.

By Priscilla Leonard.

You are what you will to be—
Don't forget it!
And your will is always free,
Don't forget it!
Free to conquer or to run,
Free to do or leave undone,
Free to follow or to shun—
Don't forget it!

You are what you will to be—
Don't forget it!
You are born to liberty,
Don't forget it!
You can climb, if you desire,
Daily upward, ever higher,
Or sink down in deepening mire—
Don't forget it!

You are what you will to be—
Don't forget it!
From that choice you cannot flee,
Don't forget it!
You must choose, and you alone,
'Twixt the darkness and the throne.
All your future is your own—
Don't forget it!

Courage.

By Margaret E. Sangster.

Do not look at clouds and shadows,
Watch for sunshine day by day;
Let your tones be full of courage,
Scatter gladness on the way.
Up and down the teeming present
Learn the dear and precious art,
How to meet both haps and mishaps
Ever with a cheery heart.

Silver Threads Among the Jet.

By Versoni Kent.

Darling, I am growing old,
But your love has long grown cold.
Anger's in your ev'ry tone,
And your heart is but a stone.
God will reckon with you, dear,
When you live no longer here;
Life has with much harshness met
Since gray hairs are 'mong the jet.

Once you held me by the hand
And proclaimed to all the land
That, tho' I be well or ill,
You would love and cherish still.
Now you're angry when I'm ill
And cannot wife's duties fill;
All these wrongs I can't forget
Since the silver's in the jet.

I have reared our children well,
But of that you never tell.
I've adhered unto the right
And have toiled from morn till night,
And been virtuous and kind,
As the love of God would bind.
But my service you forget
Since my hair's no longer jet.

You sought me from all the rest,
Said my life to you seemed best;
Took me for your wedded wife,
To protect and love thro' life.
God will hold you to your vow,
No more binding then than now;
I am craving your love yet,
With gray hairs among the jet.

Of my frailties you make much,
Never owning you have such.
You should shield me with your power,
I am but a fading flower.
You should let me lean on you,
And your words and acts be true.
Oft with tears my pillow's wet
Since the silver's in the jet.

Now I most need your strong arm
To preserve me from all harm;
Now my frame is growing frail,
Now life's powers start to fail;
But your chiding adds to pain,
While your kindness should add gain.
Your cross words I can't forget
With gray hairs among the jet.

You to others are most kind,
But in me no good you find.
And to me is stern rebuke,
And much anger in each look.
I long for your love, not blame,
Since my steps are weak and lame.
I am longing for love yet,
Tho' my hair has lost its jet.

How a man can live such life,
Such injustice to his wife,
Is beyond my power to know,
And I grieve to find it so.
Once I thought you best of men!
Could you be as you seemed then!
But God's wrath will find you yet,
And the sins which you beset.

You may now live in your way;
By and by will come a day,
You will stand before God's throne
And our deeds will be made known.
God will hold you guilty then;
He is writing with His pen.
There your actions must be met;
Unrepented sins are jet.

I have nursed you when you ailed,
And your face with pain was paled,
And it may be that again
You'll be felled by ache and pain;
You may yet before me go
To the Judge your life to show;
You may first "repay the debt,"
Tho' no gray is in your jet.

Cheerful.

By Georgiana C. Clark.

There's many a trouble
Would burst like a bubble
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish tomorrow,
Were we not unwilling to furnish it wings;
So, sadly intruding,
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

Resolved to be merry,
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget,
And no longer fearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. Margaret Grassman, 759 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—Mrs. George A. Dunbar, 17 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.

Erie, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—Mrs. E. Kissling, 931 East 24th St., Erie, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Farm Loans.

Please give an explanation of the newly created farm loan board and tell what its work will be.—H. E. S., Farrell, Pa.

Here is an explanation of the rural credits law dealing with farm loans:

Let us say that John Smith wants to buy a piece of land, without buildings, valued at $2,000. If he intends to use the land for farming purposes he can borrow $1,000 on it under the provision of the new law. The way he would proceed is like this: He would first join his local national farm loan association and take stock to an amount equivalent to 5 per cent of the amount he wishes to borrow, which in this case would be $50. This stock the association holds in trust as security for his individual loan. If he does not have the money with which to pay for his stock he may borrow the price of that stock as a part of the loan on his farm land, which would reduce his $1,000 to $950.

Before he can borrow any money, however, he must fill out an application blank supplied to his local association by the federal farm loan board. The application must be approved by the loan committee of the local association, which must appraise the property offered as security. Then the application goes to the federal land bank, of the district, where it must be investigated and reported on by a salaried appraiser of the bank. This appraiser must determine the solvency and character of John Smith as well as the value of the land. Finding everything satisfactory, the money is forwarded to Smith through the local loan association and a first mortgage on the land taken.

Smith will pay 6 per cent interest on his loan and will have from 5 to 40 years in which to pay it back, making regular annual payments, a portion of which will pay the interest and a portion going to reduce the amount of the principal, so that at the end of a fixed number of years the debt is paid off. If for a longer period than five years, Smith will have the right to pay more than the regular amount at the end of five years, and thus reduce his debt more rapidly. Should he fail to make payments when due he will be charged 8 per cent on such defaulted payments until they are taken care of, or the loan will be recalled.

As a member of the local loan association Smith is liable for the acts of the association up to twice the amount of his stock. If there are any profits after the required reserves and necessary expenses are set aside, the association will declare a dividend and Smith will thus get back a portion of the interest he has paid on his loan.

If Smith has no money with which to make a first payment of $1,000 on the land he wishes to buy or he has no other farming land which he can offer as security he cannot borrow money through the loan association, for all loans are made only on first mortgages on farm land and for not more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements on it. Further, if he decides after securing his loan that he will use a portion of the money for some other purpose than paying for the land, he is liable to have the loan reduced or recalled.

The law specifies that the only purpose for which money can be borrowed, is for the purchase of land for agricultural use; for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm, the term "equipment" to be determined by the federal farm loan board; for the erection of buildings and the improvement of farm lands and to liquidate indebtedness of the owner on the land mortgaged existing at the time the first national loan association was established in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated.

Harold Bell Wright.

Can you give me in this department something about the life of Harold Bell Wright?—F. I. A., Pioneer, Ohio.

Harold Bell Wright, the author, was born in Rome, N. Y., May 4, 1872. He studied two years in the preparatory department of Hiram college. In 1899 he married Frances E. Long, of Buffalo. From 1887 to 1892 he was a painter and decorator, and from the latter year until 1897 he engaged in painting landscapes. Wright entered the ministry in 1897, being pastor of the Christian church in Pierce City, Mo. He later was pastor of churches of the same denomination in Pittsburgh, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lebanon, Mo., and Redlands, Cal. He retired from the ministry in 1908. He is the author of That Printer of Udell's, The Shepherd of the Hills, The Calling of Dan Matthews, The Uncrowned King, The Winning of Barbara Worth, etc.

U. S. Navy.

I would like to know the number of different classes of ships in the United States navy, and their names.—B. F., Ansonia, Ohio.

Because of lack of space it is impossible to give the names of all the vessels in the United States navy, but we will give the names of the battleships and cruisers. There are now 420 vessels in service, under construction or authorized. They include 42 first class battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 5 first class cruisers, 4 second class cruisers, 16 third class cruisers, 9 monitors, 74 destroyers, 10 torpedo boats, 73 submarines, 9 tenders to torpedo vessels, 30 gunboats, 6 transports, 5 supply ships, 2 hospital ships, 25 fuel ships, 16 converted yachts, 48 tugs, 8 special type and 19 unserviceable for war purposes.

The names of the battleships are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The armored cruisers are Colorado, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Pittsburg, San Diego, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia. The first class cruisers are Brooklyn, Charleston, Milwaukee, Saratoga and St. Louis. The second class cruisers are Chicago, Columbia, Minneapolis and Olympia. The third class cruisers are Albany, Birmingham, Boston, Chattanooga, Chester, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Galveston, Marblehead, Montgomery, New Orleans, Raleigh, Salem and Tacoma.

James Whitcomb Riley.

Kindly publish in this department a short biography of James Whitcomb Riley.—S. E. N., Bennington, Ind.

James Whitcomb Riley, the American poet, was born in Greenfield, Ind., 1853, and died July 22, 1916. He attended school during his boyhood. When he left school he became a sign painter. He soon turned strolling player and composed songs and remodeled plays for the company of which he was a member. Later he became an editorial writer on the staff of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1873 he began writing poems and contributing them to Indiana papers. Riley received the subriquet of The Hoosier Poet through his verses in the Indiana dialect. This work is quite unique in American literature. Riley is not, however, limited to this, but has written with melody and imagination in literary English. His public readings from his books became very popular, especially in the western states.

James Whitcomb Riley is the author of The Old Swimming Hole and 'Leven More Poems, The Boss Girl and Other Sketches; Afterwhile; Old Fashioned Roses; Pipes o' Pan at Zekesbury; Rhymes of Childhood; Flying Islands of the Night; Green Fields and Budding Brooks; Armazindy; A Child World; Neighborly Poems; Home Folks; Poems Here at Home; Rubiayat of Doc. Sifers; The Book of Joyous Children; An Old Sweetheart of Mine; Out to Old Aunt Mary's; A Defective Santa Claus; Home Again With Me; The Boys of the Old Glee Club; While the Heart Beats Young; Raggedy Man; Morning (poems); The Little Orphan Annie Book, and Old Schooldays Romances.

Rotary Steam Engine.

Please describe the rotary steam engine in the columns of this department.—E. S. M., Sharon, Pa.

In a rotary steam engine the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder around the piston. There is really no piston in the ordinary sense, the steam does the work on a revolving piece and the necessity is thus avoided of afterwards converting reciprocating into rotary motion. Turbines are a development of the rotary type. From the earliest days of the rotative engine attempts have been made to avoid the intermittent reciprocating motion which an ordinary piston engine first produces and then converts into motion of rotation. Murdoch proposed an engine consisting of a pair of spur wheels gearing with one another in a chamber through which steam passed by being carried round the outer sides of the wheels in the spaces between successive teeth.

In Dudgeon's wheel engine the steam was admitted by ports in side plates into the clearance space behind teeth in gear with one another, just after they had passed the line of centers. From that point to the end of the arc of contact the clearance space increased in volume; and it was therefore possible, by stopping the admission of steam at an intermediate point, to work expansively. The difficulty of maintaining steam-tight connection between the teeth and the side-plates on which the faces of the wheels slide is obvious. The same difficulty has prevented the success of many other forms of rotary engines. These have been devised with the idea that a distinct mechanical advantage was to be secured by avoiding the reciprocating motion of the piston. But very few forms escape having pieces with reciprocating motion.

In all rotary engines, with the exception of steam turbines where work is done by kinetic impulse of steam and not by pressure, there are steam chambers which alternately expand and contract in volume, and this action usually takes place through a more or less veiled reciprocation of working parts. So long as engines work at a moderate speed there is little advantage in avoiding reciprocation; the alternate starting and stopping of piston rod do not affect materially the frictional efficiency, throws no deleterious strain on the joints, and need not disturb the equilibrium of the machine as a whole. The case is different when very high speeds are concerned. It then is desirable as far as possible to limit the amount of reciprocating motion and to reduce the masses that partake in it.

Tungsten.

Will you kindly publish a description of the metal known as tungsten?—F. F. P., Norahoff, Cal.

Tungsten is a rare metal obtained from the mineral wolframite found in Cornwall, England, Saxony, Monroe and Trumbull, Connecticut. It has a gray luster and its compounds are not poisonous. A class of compounds called tungsten bronzes have bright colors and metallic luster, and are used as bronze-powder substitutes. Tungstate of sodium is used as a mordant in dyeing, and to render muslin fire resisting. Tungsten alloys with iron and steel are unusually hard.

Recently tungsten came into use in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lights. What makes it so valuable for this purpose is the high degree of candle power that can be obtained without using a great amount of current. The average life of a multiple tungsten lamp can be taken at 1,000 hours, and that of the series tungsten, extensively adopted for street lighting, at about 1,500 hours, maintaining in each case a remarkable degree of candlepower throughout its life. The greatest fault that can be found with the tungsten lamp is fragility.

Black Sea.

I would like to know something about the Black sea, and if the water is salt or fresh.—H. A. T., Tescott, Kansas.

The Black sea is located between Europe and Asia. On the west it is bounded by Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania; northeast, north and east by the Russian dominions, and on the south by Asia Minor. The Bosporus forms a connecting link between the Black sea and the Mediterranean. The Strait of Yenkikale connects it with the Sea of Azov. The combined area of the Black sea and Sea of Azov is 168,500 square miles. The Black sea freezes more readily, as many large rivers flow into it, such as the Danube, Dniester, Don and Kuban. The water is not as clear as that of the Mediterranean and contains less salt, on account of the large rivers.

In winter the tempests on the Black sea are sometimes furious, as the land confining the waters gives to them a kind of whirling motion. Navigation is not particularly difficult, however, as the sea is practically clear of islands and rocks. Various kinds of valuable fish, both large and small, are taken from this sea and the Sea of Azov, sturgeon being among the species frequenting the place. Caviare is made on the coast, in addition to fish glue, fish oil and botargo, the latter being made from spawn of the sea mullet.

The principal ports are Odessa, Kherson, Nicolaiev, Sebastopol, Novorossisk, Batoum, Trebizond, Samsun, Sinope and Varna. There are no islands of any note in it. When Constantinople was captured in 1453 the Turks excluded all but their own ships from the Black sea until 1774, when the Russians obtained the right to trade in it. Austria obtained the same right in 1784 and Great Britain and France in 1802. The large trade in it gained by Russia afterwards was one of the causes of the Crimean war. After that war Russia had to cease keeping armed vessels on the sea and in 1856 the sea was declared neutral by the Treaty of Paris. The sea was deneutralized in 1871 by conference of the European powers at London in response to a request from Russia. France was not represented in this conference.

Miscellaneous.

J. S., Siloam Springs, Mo.—We can not give the date of the blowing up of the Mozell on the Ohio river.

E. J., Newark, Mo.—It would take too much space to give all the information you want concerning the names of all the officers of the various states in the United States.

J. C., Bloom City, Wis.—Much of the war news received by American newspapers comes by cable through Paris, London and Holland. There is no cable connection with Berlin directly here, but much news from Germany either comes through Holland or by wireless.

E. G. F., Heltonville, Ind.—The copyright laws were published recently in these columns.

C. W. R., Garrison, Mo.—We have no record of government land transactions with railroads.

A. B., Brockwayville, Pa.—Among the high salaried ball players of the country are Tris Speaker, Hans Wagner, Ty Cobb and Eddie Collins. Definite figures on salaries paid are usually private.

T. S. W., Middlebourne, W. Va.—An explanation of the pure food law of this country was published recently.

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UNCLE SAM'S FARM UNDER THE POLE

How Crops Are Grown at the Rampart Experiment Station Close to the Arctic Circle.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Rampart, Alaska.

I want to show you how Uncle Sam is tilling the soil under the shadow of the North Pole. The old patriarch has established an experiment farm here on the Yukon within less than a degree of the Arctic circle, where he is testing the short-summer crops necessary to develop Alaska. He is raising barley, oats and winter rye, and is experimenting with wheat, hardy clover and even alfalfa. He has ransacked the frigid zone, and his agents are even now in northern China, on the desert of Gobi, and on the highlands of the Pamir, looking for seeds. He is getting samples of grain from Abyssinia and the Atlas mountains in Africa, and has no end of plants growing here that have come from Finland and Norway, as well as from the northernmost part of the United States and Canada.

As it is, he has been able to mature in one season more than 50 varieties of different grains, and these include spring barleys and oats, spring rye and wheat, and also winter rye and winter wheat. He is raising potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, and has begun to experiment with strawberries with such success that he has produced a handful this year.

But let me show you where Rampart is on the earth, and how its conditions compare with those of other cold farmlands of the globe. If you will take your map of Alaska, you will see that Rampart lies on the Yukon river. It is about one-third of the way south from the international boundary, about half way between Fairbanks and the Arctic circle, and is in the heart of the Yukon-Tanana agricultural district, the lower part of which will be thrown open by Uncle Sam's new railroad, now building to Fairbanks. That part is in the lowlands of the Tanana valley. This is in the rolling hills that border the Yukon.

The latitude of Rampart is just about 65 degrees north. If you should run your finger around the globe on that line it would pass through parts of Siberia, Russia, Finland and Scandinavia, cutting large regions which are producing quantities of rye, barley and oats, and exporting live stock and butter and cheese.

Take, for instance, Finland, which is just about one-fourth the size of Alaska. According to the figures of our agricultural experts, it has 7,000,000 acres under cultivation, comprising 271,000 farms. Its annual crops amount in round numbers to something like 20,000,000 bushels of oats, 12,000,000 bushels of rye, 5,000,000 bushels of barley and 19,000,000 bushels of potatoes. It produces 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 bushels of turnips and about 3,000,000 pounds of flax and hemp. That country has now more than 1,000,000 cows, and it ships 36,000,000 pounds of butter a year. It has more than 300,000 horses, 200,000 hogs and more than 900,000 sheep. Its population is more than 3,000, and of these 85 per cent live on the farm.

There are parts of Siberia that lie in the same latitude as the valley of the Yukon. Among these is the cultivated valley of the Amur, that produces millions of bushels of oats, and has hundreds of thousands of horses, cattle and hogs. The mean summer temperature there is about 65 or 66 degrees Fahrenheit.

The agricultural experts from whose reports these figures are taken state that their lowest estimate of the available farming lands in the Yukon-Tanana region is 4,500,000 acres, and in this they do not include as much as 25 per cent of the uplands lying north of the Tanana river. They do not take in the vast area of the Yukon flats, where they say that farming is possible, and they omit about 50 per cent of the 7,000 square miles of the lower Tanana bottoms.

At every stop on my way down the Yukon I have seen small patches of cultivated land. Every log cabin has its garden and nearly every miner his patch of potatoes. Just outside Eagle I photographed a field of 16 acres of oats which is now in head. It will be cut for oats-hay and will have a feeding value of $100 and upward per ton. The owner is John B. Powers, the deputy United States marshal. He has a farm near Eagle, where he has 40 acres in oats, from which he will cut this year 75 tons of oats-hay. Mr. Powers keeps 15 head of horses, and he runs pack trains from Eagle into the mining districts that lie 50 or 60 miles back from Yukon. He tells me that good draught horses are worth $1,000 a pair, and that pack mules bring $300 each.

At Circle City there is a Swede, Nels Rasmussen, who keeps seven horses for draying and hiring. His charge for a saddle horse is $7 per day. It would cost him $120 a ton to bring in hay from outside, and he has a farm which produces all the feed he needs. I have already described agricultural conditions further up the Yukon near Dawson. I am told that the same sort of farming goes on near the towns all the way to the mouth of the river.

The government experiment station is just across the river from Rampart. The farm lies on rolling grounds that slope gently up from the river, and the home of the farmer, Mr. G. W. Gasser, is a pretty one-story cottage with a glass porch at the front. Below the house is a sloping garden, and behind it and at the right and left are something like 40 acres of experiment crops.

We landed on the bank of the Yukon and walked through the farm a distance of a quarter of a mile to the house. The land on the right of the road was intensively cultivated, while that on the left was as nature made it. The latter was covered with moss and muck, and I doubt not the glacial ice exists within two feet of the surface. A little farther back were trees and bushes. On the right near the river we passed a field of barley, the grain of some parts of which was fully six feet in height. The stalks were still green, but they were well headed out. I stepped into the field with Mr. McPherson, the secretary of the Alaska bureau at Seattle, and Mr. William H. Fairbanks of the Northern Commercial Co. and had a photograph made to show you its height. I am about 5 feet 8 inches tall; the barley reached to our shoulders.

Passing the barley, we came to a field of oats. This was patchy, and Mr. Gasser told me that the ground had been cleared only last year and that crops do not do well until the second season. Beyond these fields we saw a man plowing. He sat on a sulky plow and two big draft horses dragged him along through the furrows.

Our next sight was a field of potatoes covering five or six acres. They were in full bloom, the vines reaching to the height of my knees. Each row had a label marking its variety and Mr. Gasser told me that new varieties are tried every year. The six best now known are Extra Early Eureka, Pioneer, Early Triumph and Early Ohio, Gold Coin and Irish Cobbler.

The potatoes are often started in greenhouses or cold frames. About four weeks before planting they are put in trays, slightly covered with soil. Sprouts come out to the length of from a half-inch to three inches. They are so set that the longest just reach the surface. So sprouted, the potatoes start with a rush, and they make more than double the growth and yield of potatoes planted in the ordinary way. An experiment was made with 65 hills of each kind. The sprouted hills had a yield of 280 pounds, while the unsprouted ones produced only 166 pounds. Potatoes are also sprouted by being placed in the attic or in any warm room. I would suggest that anyone who wishes to compete with his neighbors in raising early potatoes might try the same method.

The season is so short here that many vegetables are started in hotbeds. This is so with cabbages and cauliflower. Peas are set out in the open, and they mature so well that the farm raises much of its own food. Lettuce and radishes also are grown with success.

As to seasons, the warm weather lasts less than three months. In fact, the number of days between frosts are only 80 or 90. Frost is liable to occur as late as June 1, and there are killing frosts as early as the first week in September. Mr. Gasser has kept a table of the freezing dates for five years, and this shows that there were on the average about 95 days between the late spring and early fall frosts. Such frosts affect potatoes and buckwheat, but do not injure the hardier grains. As to winter, the thermometer occasionally goes down to 60, 70 and even more degrees below zero, but it is the cold of the summer only that affects the crops.

The work of the experiment station it not like that of an ordinary farm. The crops are not raised to be sold, although enough is produced to feed the stock. Its business is to test grains and plants and to find those best adapted to the country. It does a great deal of cross-breeding and produces new grains and new plants, and especially legumes that will benefit the soil.

During my stay I have looked over the crops now growing. They come from all parts of the world. I was especially interested in the various kinds of alfalfa. Mr. Gasser has now in the ground a yellow-flowered alfalfa that has been imported from Siberia. It grows wild there, and it promises to do very well along the Yukon. The plants shown me are about two feet in height and they have bright yellow flowers. They differ from the common alfalfa in that they have smaller leaves and their stems are more slender and more diffuse. This variety has never been winter-killed at this station. Mr. Gasser is now crossing it with the Grimm alfalfa, which is almost as hardy.

One of the great troubles of farming in this part of the world is that there are no indigenous legumes in the country of sufficient value for culture. The land needs such plants for live stock, and also to fertilize the soil. Alfalfa will do this, and it is now only a question of raising enough seed to meet the demand. Alfalfa is not cultivated so far north as this anywhere else upon earth.

As we looked at the alfalfa, I asked Mr. Gasser whether the soil was deep enough for the crop. In the United States our alfalfa roots sometimes go down many feet. Here they would be stopped by the glacial ice-bed, which is less than a yard from the surface.

"They stop at the ice," was the reply, "and the ends of the roots freeze off. "However, the roots spread out above this, and by cultivation the ground thaws deeper ad deeper."

I asked Mr. Gasser if he thought farming could be carried on successfully in Alaska. He replied:

"Yes, but at first the farming possibilities will be determined by the demands of the local market, and these are very limited. Later, some things may be raised for export. Our potatoes are excellent and our vegetables more palatable than any grown in the states. The quick growth of the short, hot summer makes them sweeter and jucier. Our turnips surpass any grown further south, and we expect that some day all the turnip seed of the United States will be raised in Alaska. We can grow lettuce, beets, beans, peas and carrots, and I believe we shall be able to raise many kinds of berries. I have just gathered my first strawberry crop. It came from that patch." And here the farmer pointed to a half-dozen strawberry vines, and the prospect for anything like a strawberry crop looked thin. Mr. Gasser signaled the house and a man brought out the strawberry crop. It consisted of a dozen red berries half filling a teacup. One of the ladies of our party picked up a berry and was about to sample it when the farmer gently took it out of her hand and told her that he wished to make a photograph of the crop for the agricultural department. His plants have now gone through two winters, and this small yield is considered a triumph, as there is no rocard of strawberries having been grown so far north before.

Mr. Gasser's remarks as to the local market of Alaska should be kept in mind by all who think of coming to the territory to engage in farming. The prices of all things here are high, but the demand is so limited that an influx of settlers would soon bring them below the cost of production. There are in this whole territory, including the Indians, less than 100,000 people, and they are scattered over a country one-fifth as large as the whole United States.

Indeed, I cannot see how there can be big opportunities for farming here until there are fixed industries that will warrant a resident population. The opening up of the country by the railroad will bring in many new miners, and placer settlements will spring up and be abandoned, just like those villages on the Yukon. If great dredging operations like those near Dawson be undertaken, or low-grade quartz mining properties like those of Juneau will be found, the country will need men to operate the plants. The discovery of copper mines or tin mines might produce a like result.

The comparisons of Alaska with Norway, Sweden and Finland do not take into consideration the enormous population on the other side of the Baltic sea and their nearness to the British Isles. Siberia has large areas of wheat-growing territory, and wheat will bear exportation. It has thousands who are engaged in dairying, and there are solid butter trains, which, in times of peace, carry butter and cheese across Russia to the ports of the Baltic, whence they are shipped on to England. As long as we have such areas of dairy lands in the states it will be unnecessary to develop a dairy industry here except for the local market. As it is now, the dairy markets of Alaska are supplied from cans. Condensed milk and condensed cream are served anywhere, and, strange to say, some people like condensed milk better than that from the cow. Indeed, I have heard men who have acquired the canned cream and canned fruit taste say they intend to stick to it in preference to the real article. They make me think of the newsboy who, during his fresh-air week in the country, refeused to eat the new-laid egg. When asked why, he replied: "I don't like 'em. They ain't got no taste and there ain't no smell."

After leaving the experimental farm our steamer crossed the river to Rampart. This is another of the abandoned cities of the Yukon. It was once a log cabin metropolis, having 2,000 inhabitants and being one of the chief gold-mining centers. Then the placer deposits played out, and the crowd rushed to the Klondike and later to Fairbanks. Today the place is practically deserted. Many of its log houses have been cut up for firewood and others are falling to pieces. Some are in as good condition as when they were built, but they are abandoned and empty. You can see the old stoves lying outside them.

Among the cabins of this kind is the one where Rex Beach lived during his stay in this part of Alaska. It is a one-story shack made of slabs and boards. It has a rude door, and over this hangs a pair of white caribou horns from a beast that may have been shot by the novelist. There is a pile of wood outside the cabiin, lying just as it was when the last occupant left.

I am told that Rex Beach came here to mine gold. He failed to find the precious metal, but he unearthed the lode of human-interest stories and tales of adventure that have delighted us all. The history of his stay in Rampart is prosaic. The only story I can hear of him relates to an Indian woman who, according to the custom of the country had three straight blue lines tattooed in ink on her chin. Rex Beach had bought some fish of the squaw, and wanted to find her to get another supply. He was asked to describe her. He said:

"I don't know her name, but she carried her head in the air. She is short and dirty, and has her house number marked on her chin. It is 111."

How Far Do You Step?

How many steps does the average person take to the mile. The pace of British infantrymen is said to be the longest of any infantrymen in the world. Russians' pace is the shortest, being but 27½ inches, the French, Italian and Austrian pace is 29 inches, and the Germans do 31 inches. But your own pace, what of it? It depends on your height, say scientists. Take your eyebrow height, halve it and that represents your pace. You will find it to be somewhere between 30 inches and 32 inches, so that you will need between 2,000 and 2,100 paces to the mile.

New Nickel Refining Process.

Refining nickel by a new process is reported as having been discovered in Canada. The assertion is that 100 pounds of matte can be converted into 50 pounds of metal in 48 hours, and that the low grade iron ores of the Laurentian hills near Ottawa can be used.

Expensive to Bathe.

"I want a cake of the best toilet soap you have," a shopper in one of the big New York department stores said to a saleswoman the other day, "how much is it, please?" "Two dollars and ninety cents," was the staggering reply.

This Teapot Large.

The largest teapot in the world was made at Shigarki, 200 miles from Tokio, Japan. It measures three feet three inches in diameter and without the handle is three feet six inches high When the wicker handle is raised the teapot is five feet six inches high

California has 130 mountain peaks more than 13,000 feet high.

Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 200 Per Cent in Ten Days

In many instances—Persons have suffered untold agony for years doctoring for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease or some other ailment when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood.—How to tell.

New York, N. Y.,—In a recent discourse Dr. E. Sauer, a well known specialist who has studied widely both in this country and Europe, said: If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases, it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your fagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run down people who were ailing all the time double, and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from two to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can take it and please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the new forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its potency that they authorized the announcement that they will forfeit $100.00 to any Charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. Also they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists. —Advertisement.

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CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure *Eczema*—only by the application of *Cranolene* can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. You pay us no money until you say you are cured. *Write today for free supply.* MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 138 Mills Building, Girard, Kansas

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

HALF THE SPRING WHEAT OF 1915

Rust Damage in N. W. States Has Been Enormous—Corn Short.

Enormous losses in the spring wheat crop of the northwest are confirmed in the September government crop report issued Friday. The total crop of spring wheat is placed at 156,351,000 bushels, or 43,000,000 bushels less than estimated in the August report and 100,000,000 bushels less than half the crop finally estimated in 1915.

The three leading spring wheat states have only 91,000,000 bushels. Minnesota has 29,000,000 bushels, compared to a crop last year of 72,000,000 bushels; North Dakota, 39,997,000 bushels, compared to 151,970,000 bushels a year ago, and South Dakota, 22,183,000 bushels, compared to 61,200,000 bushels in 1915. Only in Washington was there a fair spring wheat crop, the yield being placed at 18,443,000 bushels, compared to 19,758,000 bushels in 1915.

Corn Figures Less Bullish.

The figures given out on corn were less bullish than expected. The indicated yield is 2,710,000,000 bushels. While this is 344,000,000 bushels less than the final estimate of a year ago, the popular estimate of the crop had been around 2,600,000,000 bushels. A month ago the indicated yield was 2,777,000,000 bushels and the final 1915 estimate was 3,054,000,000 bushels. The condition of corn was higher than expected at 71.3, compared to 75.3 a month ago, the government report not showing as much deterioration during August as private reports.

The condition of oats was lowered 3.5 points during August, the September 1 figures showing a condition of 78. The indicated yield was 1,231,000,000 bushels. Last month the estimate was for 1,274,000,000, and a year ago the final estimate was 1,540,000,000 bushels.

Hay Crop Is Large.

To make up for the smaller yields of corn and oats, the hay crop is a large one, the average yield being 1.64 tons per acre and the total yield 86,200,000 tons, compared to 1.68 tons per acre last year, and a total production of 85,200,000 tons.

With the winter wheat crop estimated at 455,000,000 bushels, the total wheat crop this year is 611,000,000 bushels, or just 400,000,000 bushels less than the record crop of last year. The most radical reports in regard to the damage to the spring wheat crop have been confirmed. The statement of the crop in bushels does not measure the entire loss to the crop. The quality of the spring wheat crop is the poorest ever known, and there will be millions of bushels unfit for either milling or export.

The total yield of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley is 1,114,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1915.

Included with recently invented sun goggles is a shade to protect a wearer's nose from sunburn.

IF YOU NEED A URIC ACID SOLVENT

WRITE FOR A 50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—wore out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all other ailments when due to excessive uric acid no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address and 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 725-C, Post Office Block, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligations.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1892 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when a positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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admired by all. If yours is not what it should be send 10 cents for a regular 50c size sample of Cream Flake, our new Skin Tonic, and also how to get valuable premiums. No canvassing. Eradicator Co., 2125 N. Front, Phila., Pa.

Eczema Is Only Skin Deep and Can Be Cured

Eczema germs cannot live where Krano-Zema is applied. Name and address on postal will bring liberal sample and particulars. Broad guarantee protects you. Address Krano-Zema Co., Dept. 121, Girard, Kansas

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MUTT AND JEFF Sometimes Inspirations Come in thought Waves and Sometimes in Concrete Form

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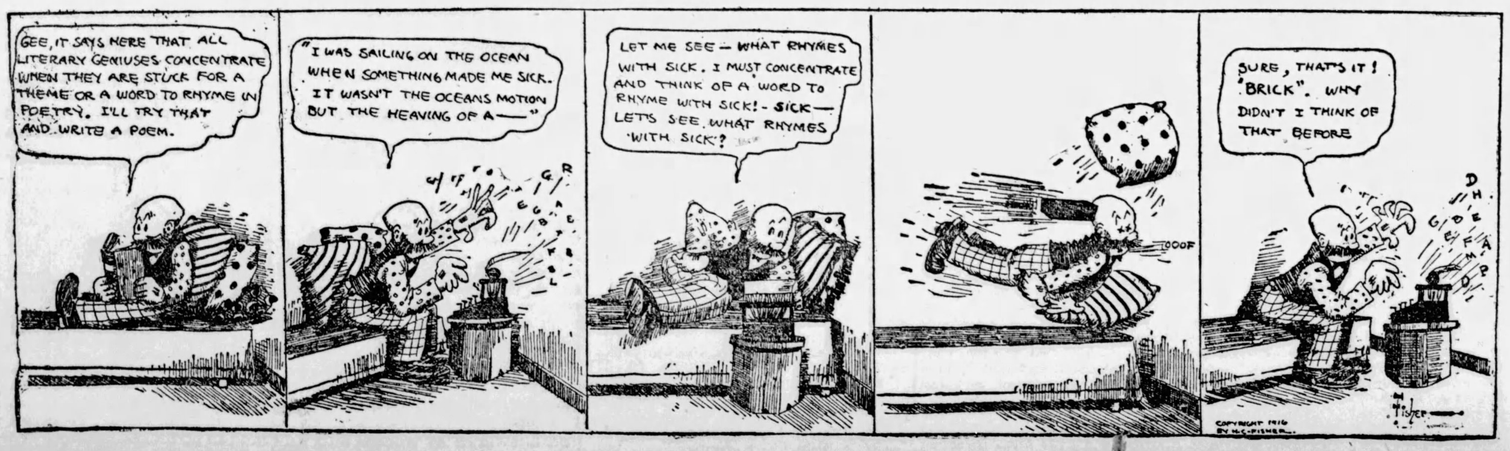
GEE, IT SAYS HERE THAT ALL LITERARY GENIUSES CONCENTRATE WHEN THEY ARE STUCK FOR A THEME OR A WORD TO RHYME IN POETRY. I'LL TRY THAT AND WRITE A POEM.
"I WAS SAILING ON THE OCEAN WHEN SOMETHING MADE ME SICK. IT WASN'T THE OCEANS MOTION BUT THE HEAVING OF A——"
LET ME SEE—WHAT RHYMES WITH SICK. I MUST CONCENTRATE AND THINK OF A WORD TO RHYME WITH SICK!—SICK—LETS SEE. WHAT RHYMES WITH SICK?
KERPLOOF
SURE, THAT'S IT! "BRICK". WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF THAT BEFORE

This $3 Razor Sharpener Offered to Readers of The Weekly Blade for . . . 98c

The Never-Fail is guaranteed to put a velvet edge on any kind of razor made—both "old style" or "safety"—no honing, no stropping. Will give effective service the rest of your life. 600,000 of these sharpeners have been sold for $3 each. Blade readers, and only Blade readers, can get it for 98 cents, postpaid by us.

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GETS DEMOCRACY IDEA FROM U. S.

Count Michael Karolyi Wants to Change Politics in Hungary.

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 8.—Count Michael Karolyi, a nobleman of one of the most conservative of the old families, who has thrown down the gauntlet not only to the all-powerful government leader, Count Tiza, but even to the Opposition leaders, and who, at the possible cost of his political future, has set out to "democratize" Hungary, tells the Associated Press that he is drawing his lessons from America.

He was in the United States raising funds for a campaign in behalf of a more extended ballot in Hungary, when the war began but he reached Budapest finally, after being interned in France, and he has kept the pot boiling ever since.

Among other things, in explaining his rupture with his old political intimates and his plan for democracy, he said:

Need Right to Vote.

"I came to appreciate the great value of democracy when I was in the United States. There I saw the way in which Hungarians who had emigrated from their fatherland, and who here merely vegetated without any of the real rights of citizenship, became valuable citizens, and I saw to what position of opulence they had brought themselves. A democratic reorganization of Hungary, the basis of which is the general right to vote, is a burning necessity for Hungary. Unfortunately I discovered in one wing of the party none of the inspiration and none of the determined desire necessary for the creation of the general ballot. Therefore there arose between me and part of the party vital differences in this connection."

Karolyi came into political life as the heir of his uncle, Count Alexander Karolyi, for years leader of the ultra-conservative "High Agrarians." He was elected to his uncle's former place as president of this group—and then split hopelessly with the members over the high protective duties that had shut out the Balkan states. He resigned, disassociated himself with the agrarians, joined the Independents with the platform of Justh, the nestor of democracy, acutely sharpened, and now has left the Independents to form a still more radical party.

Saw War Coming.

Long before the war he claims to have foreseen its possibility, and as a preventive measure against it urged that Hungary secure in France and Russia the capital she had for years been unable to get in Germany, and by making the loans there place France and Russia in a position of not venturing to go to war with a country indebted to them.

When the war did come he attacked Count Tisza and his party savagely, and the Opposition scarcely less vigorously, because they had consented to the ultimatum to Serbia without any conditions, in other words that they had not struck a bargain to support Austria-Hungary should it come to war in return for reforms that at the time too were being advocated and sought after eagerly, that they had not said: "We'll fight for you, but only on condition that you give us a democratic Hungary."

Opposed Coalition Cabinet.

Indirectly at least Karolyi was the obstacle in the path of a coalition cabinet proposed by Tisza earlier in the war. Karolyi announced his agreement to such a cabinet only on condition that Tisza would get out, which naturally, Tisza would not do. Karolyi declared he felt there could come no change in the course of affairs unless Count Tisza were eliminated, and that a coalition cabinet with him at the head would be no better than no cabinet.

He has refused to have anything to do with the coalition effected between the opposition and the Government, whereby the leaders of the former are to be consulted by the latter, kept informed of all that goes on, and permitted to offer advice as to the solution of big and important problems. Karolyi walked out of the Independent party, of which he had been head, with the declaration that the coalition meant no added influence for the Opposition leaders, yet partial responsibility for the war which he disapproves.

Form Independent Party.

With him seceded some ten other Independents, and as many more "strays" belonging to other parties or to no party, allied themselves with him. Together, as the "New Independent party," they are the subject of ridicule, and even of serious accusation.

The mildest that is said about Count Karolyi is that he is an "hereditary extremist," and perhaps the severest is that he is a Russophile and disloyal to his country because he would like to see Hungary take advantage of its present indispensability and force Austria and Germany to grant the reforms he believes necessary as the price of Hungary's continuation of the fighting.

The "platform" which Karolyi and his followers espouse, a combination of all the radical proposals of the last few years, and which is above all anti-German, is dubbed by those who want to be conservative in their criticism, "Prussian, with paprika added." Yet this has not deterred the youthful scion of conservative agrarians from continuing his fight.

Wants Open-Hand Policy.

The Karolyi platform embraces the following:

General, equal and secret balloting.

Revision of the treatment accorded to the multiple nationalities that make up the Hungarian nation.

Policy of the "open hand" toward all nationalities during the war and in concluding peace.

Complete independence from Germany after the war.

Democratization of Hungary.

The attitude of Karolyi and his followers toward the voting system finds its origin in the ballot reforms attempted by Count Tisza in 1910, which resulted, according to the Karolyi viewpoint, in a complete debacle for Hungarian democracy. Karolyi, accordingly, has come out for a reform which shall give the ballot to every adult male, regardless of all property or educational qualifications.

Italian Wine Too Heavy for U. S. Wooden Legs

Rome, Sept. 7.—The wooden legs that Charles Swain, of Indiana, salesman for an American artificial limb house, brought to Italy created trouble for Gigi, an Italian soldier, whose legs were shot off in the Trentino.

Swain took a sample pair of legs to a hospital. He hooked them on to Gigi,who soon started on a tour of the hospital grounds.

Next morning when the hospital gates were opened a bundle of rags was discovered in the road. It was Gigi. He had toured all the neighboring wine shops. The best pair of artificial legs in the world could not support the load he brought back.

ENTENTE ALLIES CATCH BULGARS BETWEEN LINES

London, Sept. 11.—English and Russian troops have launched separate offensives against the Bulgars. The British have started a drive from the south on the northeastern Macedonian front, and Russians in large numbers have inaugurated a movement from the north against the Bulgarians who have invaded the Rumanian province of Dobrudja, occupying large areas and capturing the fortresses of Turtukai and Silistria.

Serbs Capture Two Villages.

Capture by the Serbians of two villages held by the Bulgarians is announced in an official report issued at the allies, Salonika headquarters.

The English have crossed the Struma about 40 miles northeast of Salonika in an advance toward the Bulgarian border, after strong artillery preparation, and are attacking the villages of Nevolyen and Karabjades.

At the beginning of the Macedonian operations last month the Bulgarians pushed down rapidly from the border and occupied positions in Greek territory on the right flank of the allied defensive lines around Salonika, pushing their advance to the Aegean coast with apparently little opposition. The present British thrust, which may mean the beginning of an important offensive, with the object of placing Bulgaria between two fires, is directed along the main road to Serres, north of Tahinos Lake, the natural avenue of advance for an army pushing for the Bulgarian border.

Germans Strike Back.

In northern France the Germans are responding to the heavy blows which drove back their lines along several miles of the Somme front last week. Yesterday and last night they struck hard at both the French and the British, but according to the entente reports were unable to regain any of the lost ground.

In their attacks on the French, south of the Somme from Berny to below Chaulnes, the Germans used flaming liquid, assault following assault until five had been delivered. They suffered heavily in these fruitless attempts, Paris declares.

The British were attacked at Ginchy, the village captured by them last Saturday, but beat off the two advances made by the Germans, as they did also attempts against British positions near Mouquet Farm and Pozieres.

King Constantine of Greece, personally has accepted the demand of the entente allies that the Reservists' league, of which he is honorary president, be dissolved.

BANK BANDITS FAIL IN DETROIT THIS TIME

Nervy Teller Opens Fire When Asked for Coin.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.—Two armed bandits unsuccessfully attempted to rob the branch of the Federal State bank at Medbury avenue and Chene street, shortly before noon today. The men retreated as bullets from the paying teller's revolver whistled by their heads. They did not obtain any money.

Leonard Noj, the teller, was in his cage when the men entered. He had about $6,000 in currency about him. The men demanded that Noj pass out the money but the teller, ignoring their revolvers, seized his weapon and opened fire.

The men rushed from the building and escaped in an automobile.

BOY BATHER SLAIN BY BOLT DURING STORM

Warren, O., Sept. 6.—Fred Donnott, 16, was killed outright and his companions, Ernest Kline and George Seymour, were stunned by lightning in a storm here late yesterday afternoon. The boys were swimming with three others. Kline and Seymour were rushed to a hospital. They will recover.

Germany Denies Food Riots.

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, Sept. 6.—A report was issued through the semi-official news agency today that there have been no food riots in Berlin.

NEW YORK SOCIETY GIRL TO WED SON OF THE LATE UNITED STATES SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH.

MISS HARRIET ALEXANDER. ©INTL. FILM SER.

New York, Sept. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, son of the late United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of New York and Providence, R. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Alexander is a well known society whip, and has also taken part in charity work for the American Ambulance hospital. She is first vice president of the Junior League, and an active member of the Colony club. She is the eldest of three daughters. The members of the family are still at their Tuxedo Park house.

Mr. Aldrich is a Harvard graduate, class of 1907, and a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, Sleepy Hollow, Piping Rock and the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht clubs. One of his sisters is the wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Senator Aldrich, who died in 1915, left an estate of $5,000,000.

SUFFRAGISTS PLEASED WHEN PRESIDENT SAYS THEY WILL GET BALLOT

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 9. — The happiest women in the world today were those delegates to the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who heard President Wilson declare, in his speech last night, that "You will get the vote." Particular joy was evident among those delegates who had defeated attempts to place the association on record as favoring Charles E. Hughes in the coming election, because of his pledge to support a federal amendment granting woman suffrage.

"The speech was even more optimistic than we had hoped for," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association. "It will be balm or the western delegations, which were leaning toward Mr. Hughes.

"President Wilson's words were very satisfactory. He said more than he usually says, and we can consider him one of our most valuable, staunch workers. He diplomatically refused to commit himself as to a federal amendment, but he is a Virginian, and certainly must believe in state sovereignty."

The pro-administration radicals instituted a movement today to have the convention indorse the President's candidacy for re-election, but Mrs. Catt frowned upon this.

"It is unwise for us to leave the path of strict neutrality," she said.

$818,500 Is Pledged.

Up to the present, $818,500 has been pledged toward the million-dollar fund to be used in promoting the cause of suffrage. This includes $10,000 given by Mrs. Catt and $2,000 by Mrs. Stanley McCormick.

One of the important matters to come before the convention today is the report of the committee on resolutions, which is expected to report a declaration of principles.

"Triumph for the woman suffrage cause in a little while," was predicted by President Wilson.

Immediately the 4,000 women present stood and cheered.

A few minutes later Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the association, with Mr. Wilson still present, declared:

"We have waited long enough to get the vote. We want it now. I want it to come during your administration."

Again the great audience of women stood and cheered, waving handkerchiefs.

The President's pledge of support to the suffrage question caused Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the organization, to say, in a speech, soon after he closed:

"You touched our hearts and won our fealty when you said you had come here to fight with us."

Does Not Tell Method.

The President did not speak on the method by which he would bring about woman suffrage, but said: "We shall not quarrel in the long run as to the method of it."

The women, in their speeches, also failed to mention the question of method.

The President was warmly applauded before, during and after his speech. With Mrs. Wilson he sat during several addresses. Fears expressed before the meeting that he might be "heckled" did not materialize. At the conclusion of his address Mrs. Catt thanked him for speaking.

Declaring that, sometimes, he became "a little impatient" over discussions about the channels through which votes for women are to come, the President caused the delegates to applaud by saying, "I have felt here the wholesome contagion of the occasion."

Mr. Wilson aroused the greatest enthusiasm when he said that whenever he had come to Atlantic City, previously he had come to fight against somebody, but that, on his present trip, he had "come to fight with somebody."

The meeting ended with the President and Mrs. Wilson standing between suffrage leaders joining in singing patriotic songs.

FORD ASKS MILLION FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE IN SUIT

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Suit for $1,000,000 was filed by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, against the Chicago Tribune in the U. S. district court here today. Mr. Ford asks for personal damages as compensation for an editorial printed in the Tribune, June 28, which, it is charged, called Ford an "anarchist."

The bill charges that the Tribune sought to bring the plaintiff into public hatred, contempt, ridicule and financial injury," by publishing the editorial.

The editorial, it is charged, referred to Mr. Ford as "ignorant," a "deluded human being," and "an anarchistic enemy to the nation which protects him in his wealth."

The editorial also charged that employes of Mr. Ford's would lose their positions if they went to the border as members of the national guard.

The editorial was based on the report that Mr. Ford's employes would lose their places if they went to the border as members of the National Guard.

The bill quotes the editorial as saying: "Ford is an anarchist."

"Inquiry at the Henry Ford offices in Detroit discloses the fact that employes of Ford who are members of or recruits in the National Guard will lose their places. No provision will be made for anyone dependent upon them. Their wages will stop, their families get along in any fashion possible, their positions will be filled, and if they come back safely and apply for their jobs again they will be on the same footing as any other applicants. This is the rule of the Ford employes everywhere.

"Information was refused as to the number of American soldiers unfortunate enough to have Henry Ford as an employer at this time, but at the Detroit recruiting office it was said that about 75 men will pay this price for their services to their country."

The editorial continues:

"Mr. Ford thus proves that he does not believe in service to the nation in the fashion a soldier must serve it. If his factory were on the southern and not the northern border we presume he would feel the same way. We do not know precisely what he would do if a Villa band decided that the Ford strong boxes were worth opening and that it would be pleasant to see the Ford factories burn. It is evident that it is possible for millionaires just south of the Canadian border to be indifferent to what happens just north of the Mexican border."

Pay Injured U .S. Employes.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, last night, signed the federal workmen's compensation act, passed recently by congress, providing relief for government employes injured at their work.

INVISIBLE SUB FIRED ON OWEGO

Commander of U. S. Ship Says He Could Not See Signals.

New York, Sept. 8.—Details of the firing on and stopping of the American steamship Owego by a German submarine in the English channel, on August 3, were told by Capt. E. W. Barlow, of the Owego, on her arrival today from Rotterdam.

Captain Barlow confirmed cable reports that he was unable to see the submarine, because of a thick haze. He said that, apparently, there was no intention on the part of the U-boat's captain to hit the Owego, and added that he had no complaint to make.

Heard Cannonading.

"We were nearing the French coast at the time," Captain Barlow said, "Cannonading had been heard for several hours from the shore, and we were used to the sound. I was at dinner when my mate told me he had distinguished gun fire close at hand. I went on deck in time to hear the sharp reports of a gun nearby. It was a clear day and there was a calm sea, but with a thick haze. I could not see the submarine, but several shots were fired, and a projectile passed the stern of my ship. I stopped, and shortly after a submarine appeared. We were flying, at the time, an American flag 22 feet long, and, on both sides of the ship, flags were painted, together with the name of the vessel, and the letters "U. S. A."

The submarine commander ordered me to come to him, which I did, in a boat. His first words were:

"'Captain, you should be more careful, this is war time——'

"I replied by saying, 'You should be more careful. Didn't you see my flag?'

Couldn't See Signals.

"'But I signaled you to stop,' the officer said, to which I replied.

"'How could I see your signals when I could not see your boat?'

"The commander was very pleasant. He examined my papers, then gave me a written permit to proceed. He signed the permit, 'Heimbrinck, Kommandant U—'

"I am satisfied he did not intend to hit my ship, and I have no complaint to make.'

ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH LOBBY TO BE PROBBED

Amendment to Revenue Bill, Hurting Canada, Killed.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The senate, before adjournment, today, adopted Senator Curtis' resolution to investigate the alleged activities of the British government's lobby against the amendment, now dead, to the revenue bill retaliating against Canadian fisheries for discrimination against American products.

The investigation will be made by the senate lobby committee. The resolution followed charges on the house floor that the British government had sent a lobby to the capitol to defeat an amendment designed to protect American halibut and frozen fish interests. The retaliatory amendment was voted into the revenue bill by the senate, but was later knocked out in conference.

The lobby committee will conduct the investigation during the next two months and will make its report to the senate at the next session.

STUDEBAKERS PLAN $2,000,000 EXTENSION

South Bend, Sept. 8.—The Studebakers, yesterday, closed contracts for an extension to the plant to cost $2,000,000. This means that the force employed in the works will be increased to 7,000.

WIDOW OF FRENCH COUNT GETS MARRIED IN FOREST

MRS. JOSEPH DANIELS LELAND.

Boston, Sept. 9.—By the side of a shady pool in the middle of Cathedral Woods, a primeval forest, near Dublin, N. H., the Countess de Pierrefeu, formerly Miss Elsa Tudor of this city, and widow of the Count de Pierrefeu, who was killed in action soon after the beginning of the war, was married to Joseph Daniels Leland, well known in Boston and New York society.

Miss Tudor and the Count de Pierrefeu were married in 1904. After her husband's death the countess devoted herself to relief work and was placed in charge of a hospital at Dinard. aLter she returned to this country and has been active in raising funds for the relief of French soldiers.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 11.—Lack of offerings at the opening today caused a ½c advance in wheat. Trade was not broad. Cables were reported 2d to 3d lower with the market easier. The trade is looking to the opening of the Dardanelles with the bulk of the dealers regarding this as a most remote feature.

There was a good deal of wheat selling and prices lost about 2c. This was regained in the later trading on a good demand. Exports were said to be one million bushels. Visible supply decreased 690,000 bushels against an increase of 786,000 bushels a year ago. The close was about 1½c higher.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Sept. 11.	Close Sept. 9.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash..... 1.55½	1.56½	1.54½	1.56½	1.55
Sept..... 1.55½	1.56½	1.54½	1.56½	1.55
Dec..... 1.61	1.61½	1.59	1.61½	1.60¾
May..... 1.64¾	1.65	1.63	1.65	1.64⅝
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	88½	89⅝
Sept..... 89½	89½	88½	88½	89⅝
Dec..... 75¼	75¼	74¼	74⅝	75½
May..... 79	79	78	78¼	79½
Oats—				
Cash.....	....	....	48½	49¼
Sept..... 49½	49½	48½	48½	49¼
Dec..... 51⅝	51⅝	50½	50⅝	51½
May..... 54½	54⅝	53½	53⅝	54¼
Clover Seed—				
Cash 9.47½	....	....	9.50	9.55
Oct. 9.47½	....	....	9.50	9.55
Dec. 9.30	....	....	9.35	9.35
March .. 9.32½	....	....	9.40	9.35
April .. 8.50	....	....	8.50	8.50
Alsike—				
Cash 9.70	....	....	9.70	9.70
Oct. 9.70	....	....	9.75	9.70
Dec. 9.90	....	....	9.85	9.90
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	1.24	1.24
Timothy—				
Cash 2.40	....	....	2.40	2.35
Sept..... 2.35	....	....	2.37	2.32
Oct. 2.32	....	....	2.32	2.27½
Dec. 2.37	....	....	2.40	2.30
March... 2.40	....	....	2.42	2.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept..... 1.52¾	1.54	1.50⅝	1.53	1.52
Dec..... 1.53⅜	1.55¼	1.52	1.54⅝	1.53½
May..... 1.54⅜	1.55⅝	1.52⅜	1.55½	1.54½
Corn—				
Sept..... 87⅝	87⅞	85¼	86¼	88
Dec..... 73½	73⅝	71⅞	72¾	73⅝
May..... 76½	76⅞	75⅝	76	77
Oats—				
Sept..... 45⅝	46	44⅜	45¼	46
Dec..... 48⅝	48⅞	47½	48¼	48¾
May..... 51¾	51⅞	50¼	51⅝	51⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept. ..27.90	27.90	27.82	27.82	27.90
Oct. ...26.10	26.50	26.05	26.55	26.80
Dec. ...23.90	23.90	23.50	23.90	24.50
Jan. ...23.77	23.75	23.60	23.75	23.90
Lard—				
Sept. ..14.12	14.15	14.00	14.15	14.30
Oct. ...14.20	14.20	13.90	14.12	14.27
Dec. ...13.80	13.82	13.60	13.80	13.90
Jan. ...13.67	13.72	13.55	13.67	13.77
Ribs—				
Sept. ..14.30	14.32	14.25	14.32	14.40
Oct. ...13.90	14.00	13.90	14.00	14.10
Dec. ...12.85	12.85	12.57	12.70	12.85

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.63⅛	1.61⅞
Dec.	....	....	1.60	1.59¼
May	....	....	1.60¼	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.65½	1.64⅜
Dec.	....	....	1.58⅞	1.58⅜
May	....	....	1.60¼	....

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing price to trade).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb prints, 35c; solid pack, 35c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 20@24c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19¼@20c; York State, 22c; brick, 25@26c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 21@22c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21@22c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 33c; imported, 47c; Roquefort, 65c; Longhorn, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 31c; strictly fresh, 34c; less ½ case, ½c higher.

Vegetables.

Beans—Green, 10c lb.; wax, 11c lb.

New Corn—13@15c dozen.

New Turnips—$1.00 bu.

Cabbage—Home-grown, $2.75 bbl.

Michigan Celery—20@25c bunch.

Cucumbers—Per dozen, 10@20c.

Egg Plant—75c.

Lettuce—Leaf, 10@20c.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$3.00 crate; $6 hamper.

Cal. Cauliflower—$4.00 per case.

Mushrooms—20@25c pound.

Parsley—20c doz.

Potatoes—$4.00 bbl.; bags, $3.75.

Beets—Per bushel, $1.00.

Pepper Mangoes—Per bushel, $1.25.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c doz.; long, per doz., 15c.

Salsify—30c.

Virginia Sweets—$2.00 bbl.

Tomatoes—Per bushel basket, 60c.

Onions—Per pound, 2c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Fruits.

New Apples—65c@$1.00 bu.

Canteloupes—Tunlocks, $2.00@2.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Blueberries—$4.50 bu.

Peaches——Virginia Elbertas, $2.75 crate; home-grown Crawfords, $1.75@2.50.

Oranges—Cal. Valencias, $5.00.

Limes—$1.50 per hundred.

Plums—40c basket.

Pears—75c@$1.00 bu.

Lemons—California, $7.50.

Watermelons—35@40c.

Osage Cantaloupes—Per bu., $1.00.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 17c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, lb., 15c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, Jumbos, bag, raw, 7½c; roasted, 9c; No. 1 raw, 5c; roasted, 7½c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, No. 1, 5c, shelled.

Honey—White, case, $3.25@3.75.

Navy Beans—$6.75.

Dressed Meats and Poultry

Dressed Hogs—Light, 14c; heavy and rough, 11¼@12c.

Calves—16@17c.

Spring Lambs—15@18c.

Fowls—Alive, 17@18c.

Broilers—22c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Ducklings—19c. lb.

Lambs—Yearlings, 12@14c; sheep, 10@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—12@12½c.

Bulls—9@10c.

Provisions.

Lard—16c.

Fat Bacon—19c.

Lean Bacon—25c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 22½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 21½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $28.00; hams, sugar cured, 20c; shoulders, 16½c; luncheon sausage, 19c.

Fresh pork sausage, 14½c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 16c; garlic sausage, 14½c; dried beef, inside, 26c; knuckles, 28c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 20c; salmon, 22c; bluefish, 22c; Jumbo soft shelled crabs, $1.00; medium soft shell crabs, 75c; mackerel, large, 0@20c; live lobsters, 46c; boiled lobsters, 46c; shrimp, $1.50; crab meat, $2.00 gal.

Large clams, per 100, $1.50; Little Neck clams, per 100, 90c; shrimp, $1.50 gallon; New York oysters, 50c quart; Blue Points, 75c hundred; Rockaways, $1.50 hundred; sea bass, 12c lb.; butter fish, 15c lb.; pompano, 40c lb.; perch, 20c lb.

Producers' Prices.

The following quotations are the selling prices on the wagon market on South Erie street:

Timothy hay, No. 1, per ton.....$15.00

Timothy hay, No. 2, per ton..... 14.00

Ear corn, per cwt..... 1.30

Oats, new, per hundred..... .49

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market lace)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $9.25; winter patents, $8.75@9.00 per bbl.; family flour, $8.00@8.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $32.00@35.00; coarse meal, $2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $35.0 @36.00; old process meal, $38.00@40.00; union grains, $34.00 @35.00; alfalfa chop, $35.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $14.00@16.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., $1.00@1.10; ear corn, $1.25 @1.35 cwt.

Oats—45@48c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.10@2.20; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 23c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50, horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 11.—Cotton futures opened steady: October, 14.83c; December, 14.99c; January, 15.08c; March, 15.25c; May, 15.48c.

The cotton market opened steady to declining on 10 points today, with all deliveries making new low ground for the movement in response to lower Liverpool cables. October sold off to 14.81c, December to 14.86c and January to 15.09c on the call or about 139 to 167 points under recent high records. There was further liquidation and southern hedge selling, but early offerings were well taken by trade buyers and active covering with the result that prices rallied some 10 or 12 points from the lowest shortly after the call. Private Liverpool cables said early hedge selling had been absorbed by continental buying, with the market later easing on under better crop accounts from Texas.

Demand became a little more active on slight declines, and the tone was fairly steady with prices holding some 5 to 6 points under Saturday's closing figures around 15.08c for December. Reports from Boston say that eastern mills are buying and pricing cotton freely around present prices.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; steady; top, $9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $11.25@11.30; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $11.25@11.32½; light Yorkers, $10.00@10.50; pigs, $9.00@9.50; roughs, $7.75@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,500; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $11.50; lower. Calves—Receipts, 800; lower; good to choice veals, $13.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Sept. 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; lower; $11.10@11.20; pigs low at $9.25; stags, $8.25; roughs, $9.50. Cattle—Receipts, 55 cars; steady at $9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; steady, $8.00; lambs steady, $11.25. Calves, $13.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 12. — Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; slow; bulk, $9.90@10.80; light, $9.90@11.20; mixed, $9.70@11.25; heavy, $9.60@10.95; rough, $9.60@9.80; pigs, $6.50@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; weak; native beef cattle, $6.50@11.35; stockers and feeders, $4.70@7.60; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.30; calves, $8.25@12.75. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady; wethers, $6.75@8.35; lambs, $7.00@11.20.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $8.15@8.45; winter patents, $7.55@7.80; winter straights, $7.20@7.45. Pork, firm; mess $30.00@31.00; family, $29.00@34.00; short clear, $27.00@29.00. Beef steady; mess, $20.50@21.00; family, $22.50@23.00. Lard steady; middle west, $14.65@14.75. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay steady; No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.25; No. 3, $1.15; shipping, 90c@$1.00. Hides steady; Borota, 32@33c; Central America, 32½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter steady; receipts, 8,295; creamery, extras (92 score), 33c; creamery (higher scoring), 33½@34c; firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 29½@31c. Eggs firm; receipts, 11,393; fresh gathered, extra fine, 36c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32@33c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; nearby hennery browns, 38@42c. Cheese firm; receipts, 3,160; state, fresh, specials, 19@19¼c; do. average fancy, 18½@18¾c. Live poultry firm, no prices settled; dressed firm; chickens, 23@31c; fowls, 17@23c; turkeys, 25@35c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Butter higher; creamery, 27@32c. Eggs higher; receipts, 7,269 cases; firsts, 27@27½c; ordinary firsts, 26@26½c; at mark, cases included, 21@27c. Potatoes higher; receipts, 42 cars; Jerseys, $1.25@1.50; Minnesota and Ohios, $1.25@1.30. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 19c; springs, 19c.

BRITISH PROPAGANDIST ORDERED FROM PANAMA

Panama, Sept. 11.—The Panama government yesterday ordered B. Priam said to be a British Indian revolutionary propagandist, to leave the country Priam refused to go and has engaged lawyers to fight the case.

The British minister is investigating Priam's identity and has cabled his government for instructions.

TREASON CHARGED AGAINST SEVEN PERSONS IN ROME

Rome, Sept. 9.—The trial of seven persons, three of them women, accused of espionage and treason, will commence at Verona on Sept. 15. They are accused of sending out military information in messages, written with an invisible ink, through an agent in Zurich. The ringleader is said to be a Hollander named Heymann.

NEW YORK HANDLES NEARLY HALF OF AMERICAN EXPORTS

New York, Sept. 6.—The port of New York in 1914 handled 46 per cent of the entire export trade of the United States, and the total of $1,807,000,000 of foreign trade, export and import, which passed through the port was larger than that of all the other American ports combined.

VERNON CASTLE'S FATE UNKNOWN IN LONDON

London, Sept. 6.—Nothing is known here officially of the reported death of Vernon Castle, the New York dancer.

A private dispatch from London Monday reported that Vernon Catsle, who is now a member of the English flying corps, had been killed at the front.

Gets Penny a Kernel.

Great Falls, Mont., Sept. 6.—A penny for every kernel of grain sown is what F. Perring, a farmer, near here, says he will reap. He says he gets 120 kernels for every one sown. Grain dealers say this is a record.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Pain ful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

RHEUMATISM

CURED

I will gladly send any Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that Completely Cured me of a terrible attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism of long standing after everything else I tried had failed me. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless, yet they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It also relieves Sciatica promptly, as well as Neuralgia, and is a wonderful blood purifier. You are most welcome to this Herb Recipe if you will send for it at once. I believe you will consider it a God-Send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address. If convenient, enclose two-cent stamp. D. H. Sutton, 2650 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, California.

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THREE BRITISH SHIPS REPORTED DESTROYED

Crew of One Merchantman Is Saved.

London, Sept. 8.—The British steamship Strathtay and the Ellerman Line steamship Tagus have been sunk. The crew of the Strathtay was saved. It is reported the British steamship Hazelwood has been sunk.

The Strathtay sailed from New York, August 22 for Havre. She was 370 feet long, of 4,428 tons gross and was owned in Glasgow. While at her dock in New York, in July of 1915, an attempt was made to destroy her, fire bombs being found concealed in the hold.

The Hazelwood was a 3,100-ton vessel, owned in Middlebrough, England, The Tagus was of 937 tons gross.

DENMARK TO AGREE ON SALE, LONDON HEARS

London, Sept. 9.—An agreement regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is in prospect, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The formation of a coalition cabinet will not be necessary, the dispatch adds.

DUTCH FAIL TO STOP A ZEPPELIN CROSSING

Amster

The World's Most Powerful Low Priced Car

Announcing the New Series 75-B

31½ Horsepower Overland $635

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Roadster $620
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This newest Overland is the world's most powerful low-priced car.

It has a 31½ horsepower en bloc motor that is a perfect marvel for speed, power and endurance.

By increasing the bore of the motor from 3⅛" to 3⅜" we are able to offer a power plant which at 1950 R. P. M. develops full 31½ horsepower.

Tests under every condition in all parts of the country demonstrate that it easily develops better than 50 miles per hour on the road.

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Take any other low-priced car on the market. Pit it against this new Overland. Compare them for sheer speed, for abundance of power, for riding comfort and economy and you'll find this car will back anything else clean off the boards.

That's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless.

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Here are more important facts.

It has four-inch tires which are more than generous for a car of this size.

Not only has it a large and roomy body, but it has an attractive, up-to-date streamline body.

It has the latest and most improved system of ignition.

It has the cantilever springs—the easiest riding springs in the world.

4 cylinder en bloc motor	Electric starter
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104-inch wheelbase	Magnetic speedometer
4-inch tires	Complete equipment
Cantilever rear springs	5 passenger touring $635
Streamline body	Roadster $620

What's more, it's complete. Not a thing to buy. You get the finest Auto-Lite starting and lighting system, magnetic speedometer, one-man top, demountable rims and practically every accessory found on the highest-priced cars.

From a driving standpoint, the new car is ideal. It's light, easy to handle and any one can drive it.

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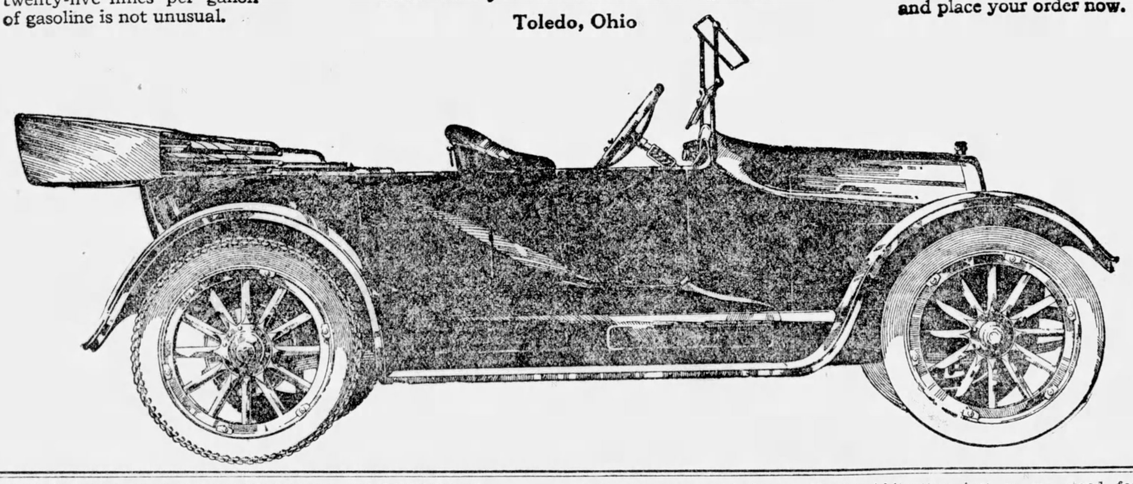

QUEBEC BRIDGE FALLS AGAIN AND 20 MAY BE DEAD

Second Attempt to Erect World's Largest Cantilever Span Is Marred by Catastrophe.

Quebec, Que., Sept 111.—More than a score of workmen—possibly 30—were crushed to death or drowned today when the central span of the new $17,000,000 bridge being constructed across the St. Lawrence river collapsed today. The collapse occurred without warning and the men on the great span were unable to make any effort to save their lives.

The victims were crushed to death by the metal that fell upon them or were carried with the span into the deep waters of the St. Lawrence, drowning before help could reach them.

Construction of the bridge, which was to have been the largest cantilever structure in the world, probably will be long delayed by the disaster. The span which fell was about one-eighth of a mile long and weighed more than 5,000 tons.

Thousands See Accident.

All river traffic in the vicinity had been suspended while the giant span was being raised into its place, and the accident was seen by thousands of persons on board vessels nearby. Scores of prominent persons had been invited to see the span placed in position.

The eyes of all were fixed on the span and the work being done to join it when that section of the great structure fell to the water, which is about 200 feet below at that point. A cry of horror went up as men were seen clinging to the structure, and within a few minutes a small fleet of rescue boats were operating over the point where the span had disappeared.

About 40 men, still alive, were rescued from the water, but they said that a large number of their comrades had been caught beneath the span without apportunity to escape.

Death Toll Uncertain.

It will be many hours before the exact number of dead can be ascertained, as the entire payroll containing the names of the employes will have to be gone over.

The bridge was being constructed at a cost of $17,000,000 in order to shorten the railway journey from Halifax to the Canadian northwest by 200 miles.

The bridge stands on the site of the structure which collapsed on August 29, 1907, with a loss of 70 lives.

The span had been constructed on pontoons a few miles east of the bridge site and was towed into position immediately under the gap left in the anchor arms of the structure.

Chains with links 30 inches in diameter together with girders, were then attached to the span, and 8,000-ton hydraulic jacks commenced the stupendous task of lifting the span into place.

This work could be accomplished only a few feet an hour, and as the distance from the river level to the floor of the bridge is 150 feet, the engineers had not counted on completing the operation until the end of this week or later. The bridge was to have been ready for train service next spring, marking an important milestone in Canada's engineering railway history.

The juggling of 5,000 tons of steel under unprecedented circumstances in the Dominion attracted to the scene today several thousand spectators, including members of parliament and newspaper men gathered on vessels furnished by the Canadian government. Members of the Dominion cabinet witnessed the collapse from the deck of a government vessel, while American tourists crowded hundreds of other boats of all classes. Eminent American authorities on bridge building and members of the Australian parliament returning home after visiting in Europe, also were at the scene and river traffic for oceangoing steamships had been temporarily suspended.

Observers said that the span broke in two places—first one of the corners appeared to give way, this being followed almost immediately by a break in the center.

History of the Work.

The project interrupted today originated in 1853, when, at the request of the Quebec city council, a New York engineer submitted plans and estimates. Courage and capital were lacking, however, and it was not until 1882 that the scheme again was given serious consideration. Later, Canadian engineers obtained a charter and, after many years of delay the building was begun, only to terminate in the collapse of the unfinished structure in 1907.

Canada's federal railway department then decided to reconstruct it, and placed the undertaking in the hands of a commission which included several noted American bridge builders, among them Ralph Modjeski of Chicago and C. C. Schneider of New York.

The plans for the bridge provided for a channel span longer than that of any existing anywhere today. Its contemplated length from shore to shore was 3,239 feet, with a distance of 1,800 feet between anchor buttresses. Provision was made for two railroad tracks, two street car tracks and two roads. It was to be used by the following railroads: Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Quebec Central, Intercolonial, Quebec & Lake St. John, Quebec and Sanguenay, Canadian Northern and Delaware & Hudson.

REPUBLICANS GET CLEAN SWEEP IN MAINE ELECTION

Elect Entire State and Congressional Tickets When Progressives Return to Fold.

Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—The thoroughness of the Republican victory at the polls yesterday was emphasized as the returns from isolated towns and plantations straggled in today Revised figures place the plurality of Governor-elect Carl E. Milliken Republican, over Governor Oakley C Curtis at 13,355. Returns from the border show that the members of the Second Maine infantry cast a total vote of 470, of which Milliken received 300.

Make Clean Sweep.

Pluralities for the Republicans, who will send a solid delegation to congress, were practically unchanged from the figures of last night, as were the pluralities of Frederick Hale and former Governor Bert M. Fernald, who were elected to the United States senate.

The Republicans, who have held a majority in the state senate, will control both houses by a good working majority.

Five hundred and ninety-three precincts out of a total of 635, on governor, senators and congressmen show:

Governor—Milliken, Rep., 79,902; Curtis, Dem., 66,547.

U. S. Senators—Hale, Rep., 78,044; Fernald, Rep., 79,368; Johnson, Dem., 68,273; Sills, Dem., 66,832.

Congressmen—Goodall, R., 19,732; Stevens, Dem., 16,103; White, Rep., 19,157; McGillicudy, Dem., 18,770; Peters, Rep., 21,820; Bunker, Dem., 18,277; Hersey, Rep., 15,066; Pierce, Dem., 11,013.

The total vote was the second highest Maine vote on record and the final return may put the total above the high-water mark.

Progressives Back in Fold.

Political leaders say that the election showed that the Progressives, at least more than 80 per cent of them, returned to the Republican party.

The victory was hailed with acclamation by the Republican leaders, who declared it augured a certain triumph for the party in the national election in November.

The returns show a Republican gain of about 35 per cent over the vote of 1914 and a Democratic gain of about 7 per cent.

Papers See an IF In Vote in Maine

New York, Sept. 12.—Following is a resume of the editorial comments of New York newspapers on the result of the election in Maine:

WORLD—Neither Democrats nor Republicans have much to brag about in the results of the Maine election. It was inevitable that Maine would go Republican. What was in question, was the size of the majority, and the Republican majority is anything but decisive. IF Maine is a barometer of the national election, the national election is still on the knees of the gods. It is evident that the Democrats have obtained a percentage of the Progressive vote, which, IF they can hold it, is large enough to turn the scale in the national election.

TIMES—IF the state election in Maine were really a barometer, showing how the presidential election was going, history would be different. Hayes would have been elected by a landslide in 1876, instead of by a disputed vote; Hancock would have become president instead of Garfield in 1880; Blaine, and not Cleveland, would have been elected in 1884, and Bryan would have defeated Taft overwhelmingly in 1908. It is plain that Roosevelt carried most of the Progressives with him into the Republican camp. The vote in Maine does not carry presidential elections, and, save in landslide years, is no great indication of their decision. Such comfort as this election does give, however, is a Republican comfort.

SUN—The returns indicate that the Republicans and former Progressives of Maine came together in a wave that closed over the Democratic hopes of a victory in September. Such analysis of the vote as could be made at this time shows that the Republicans of Maine, split so badly in 1912 that Taft ran third, came together, yesterday, smoothly and solidly.

TRIBUNE—The returns, so far received, give the Republican candidate for governor a larger vote than the combined vote, two years ago, for the Republican and Progressive candidates, while the Democratic nominee ran behind his own vote of 1914. IF Maine's vote truly represents conditions throughout the country, Mr. Wilson's chances of re-election have become almost negligible.

HERALD—Maine has gone Republican, and, under circumstances seeming to make it certain that the six electoral votes of the state will be found in the Hughes column in November. And yet yesterday's result contains nothing to warrant extreme confidence on the part of Republicans that 1916 will see a verification of the old adage, "As Maine goes, so goes the Union." The victory is a substantial one, BUT the hoped for landslide is absent.

RAILROADS LOST MONEY FIGHTING, DECLARES HEAD OF BROTHERHOOD

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Sept. 11.—"There probably never will be a railroad strike of the size of the threatened one which has just been averted. There may never again be the threat of such a strike.

"But it is wholly unfounded speculation—bosh—to say that there never again will be another railroad strike or a serious threat of a railroad strike because the issues in railroad operation never again can be a personal matter between employer and employed. There will be plenty of strikes."

This statement was made by Austin B. Garretson, leader of the four railway brotherhoods, recently, in commenting on the statement of those who predict that as a result of the brotherhood victory in congress railway wage disputes will hereafter be prevented or settled by the interstate commerce commission or a similar body.

Not Lost Belligerency.

The brotherhood leaders have not lost their belligerency as a result of the victory in congress. Mr. Garretson, in the interview this morning, was cheerful in part and partly gloomy in his forecast of the future. He defended President Wilson for his stand against arbitration of the eight-hour day, declared that any railroad that attempts reprisals on its employes because of the victory of the railroad brotherhoods is likely to have a strike within 30 days, and declared that the mailed fist is bound to continue to rule as the arbiter in American wage disputes in spite of any legislation that can be passed.

"Not for a long time," he said, "will there be the possibility of a strike of the size of the one just averted, because the railroads will not again join in their opposition to the employes' demands. There will be plenty of strikes, however, on individual roads and in adjusting grievances of broad scope we probably will go back to the days when disputes were fought out by the associations, eastern, western or southern.

"It was our proposal that the railroads should unite to consider our demands. They got their fingers burned so badly that I suppose they will never again want to put the interests of all in the hands of one committee, not for ten years anyway—not until the memory of this has passed.

Lost by Fighting.

"If the railroads had accepted our first proposal it would have been much less costly to them. Assuming their estimate that our proposal would cost them $50,000,000 a year to be correct—and I don't accept their figures—the legislation just passed will cost 50 per cent more, or $75,000,000.

"I have my own opinion as to why the executives and the bankers back of the executives did not grant our demand and why the directors and bankers didn't have the railroads accept the President's proposals. I don't mean to be offensive in saying this and I refer to the class, not the individual. It seems to me that there was a lack of foresight and understanding of industrial conditions resulting from long continued authority and domination over property to the exclusion of the rights of others. That to my mind is the secret, for this victory represents no upheaval, no cataclysm. The bankers were looking through glasses marked dividends, and could not see far enough beyond.

"The victory won is epochal because with eight hours established by the greatest legislative body in the land as the proper working day the employes in all industry are benefited. This is going to give great impetus to the movement for social betterment. So I say it is a great victory, perhaps unparalleled in the history of the unions, whether or not the wage fixing clause or any other feature of the bill is finally judged to be constitutional. The hour of the eight-hour day in industry has struck and the clock can't be turned backward.

No Compulsory Arbitration.

"I do not believe that a compulsory arbitration law will be passed by congress, nor that wages in the future are going to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A law for compulsory arbitration or compulsory investigation would make this a country of lawbreakers. The employes would have to smash through it to get their rights. The mailed fist has ruled and it will rule. Only one of two things can happen; either those who have the advantage in position and power will realize the condition and assist in the equalization of circumstances or the two sides will fight till they are exhausted, and the struggle will continue until there are no more parasites on the profits of toil.

"It is a misstatement of the facts to say that President Wilson was against arbitration. He stood for arbitration just as we stood for it—for the things that are arbitrable. You can arbitrate moot questions, nothing else. If you're Scotch you're not willing to arbitrate the question of your nationality. As the eight-hour day has already been accepted as the standard neither the President nor the unions were willing to arbitrate that question. And if the eight-hour day was to be put into effect it was impossible to consider a decrease from the ten-hour wage. If the eight-hour day is right where does society get any benefit when, because of a decrease in hours, wages are reduced below the standard already set for a day's work?"

BASEBALL

These are exciting days in baseballdom. In each of the three big leagues any one of three or four teams may win the pennant. The race is close, and every point is being fought for by players and managers. Side interest is manifest in the race between Tris Speaker and Ty Cobb for batting honors in the American league. Speaker is leading at present.

The standing of the teams in three leagues Monday morning, September 11, is as follows:

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	77	56	.579	St. Louis	71	65	.522
Detroit	77	59	.566	Washington	67	65	.507
Chicago	76	59	.563	Cleveland	69	67	.507
New York	71	64	.526	Philadelphia	50	103	.226

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	77	51	.602	Pittsburgh	62	69	.473
Philadelphia	75	52	.591	Chicago	61	73	.455
Boston	71	54	.568	St. Louis	53	77	.430
New York	63	62	.504	Cincinnati	53	82	.393

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	84	60	.583	St. Paul	72	70	.507
Indianapolis	81	62	.566	Toledo	69	73	.486
Kansas City	77	66	.539	Columbus	62	80	.437
Minneapolis	78	69	.531	Milwaukee	50	93	.350

Chosen in Sebastian's Place.

Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—Frederick T. Woodman, president of the Los Angeles board of harbor commissioners, was elected mayor of Los Angeles Tuesday by the city council to succeed Charles E. Sebastian, who resigned Saturday as a result of ill health. Woodman will serve the unexpired term of ten months.

My Big Book Sent You for the Asking

"I Will Trust You Gladly"

"I believe in everyone who works for a living. I want their friendship. They're often the men and women who haven't a whole lot of money to spare all at once in payment for new things. *Write to me* for my bargain book and I will explain to you how I will open your charge account as soon as I hear from you."

(Signed) Spear of Pittsburgh

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PANAMA FIGHTS FOR LAND LAW GIVES TO COSTA RICA

Sends Force to Guard Boundary Line.

Panama, Sept. 6.—The Panama government has dispatched 30 policemen in a barge by way of the Pacific ocean to guard the Costa Rica boundary, where a brother of the secretary of war of Costa Rica is said to desire to seize cocoanut plantations in the republic of Panama.

Panama had not yet recognized the decision handed down in Washington in September, 1914, by Chief Justice White, giving the land in question to Costa Rica.

Up to the present no disturbances have been reported from the frontier.

The Costa Rica-Panama boundary dispute dates back to the time when Costa Rica and Colombia declared their independence of Spain and was passed on to Panama when Panama became a separate nation.

English Girls Wear Gold Stripes on Sleeve

London — It is useless to expect either good sense or good taste from the average suburban flapper.

A writer in a morning paper makes the astounding revelation that it is quite the fashion for a girl who happens to know anybody entitled to wear the gold stripe denoting a wound, to sport an imitation of that badge on her own sleeve!

BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES FOUND ON IRISH COAST

London, Sept. 9.—A number of bombs and other explosive materials have been washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, in Ireland, and are now in possession of the military authorities. They are supposed to have some connection with the Sinn Fein uprising and the attempt of Roger Casement to land arms and ammunition in Ireland for the rebels.

ORDERS STRIKE RIOTERS SHOT

New York Police Head Tells Police to Use Their Guns Effectively.

BY L. V. B. RUCKER.

New York, Sept. 12.—Owing to an alarming increase in violence attending the operation of surface and elevated cars in defiance of the traction strikers, Chief Inspector Schmittberger issued orders to the police, today, to use their revolvers. The orders were flashed over the police wires following a series of attacks on cars in Harlem an on the East and West Sides.

"Shoot Effectively."

"Don't be afraid to use your guns and shoot effectively, if necessary, to get these assailants," Schmittberger commanded. "These attacks have got to stop, and it is up to the police to stop them."

Police reserves were called out to quell several small riots in Sixth and Seventh avenues, below Twenty-eighth street. The employes of many large shops in this district are in full sympathy with the strikers.

Two Killed in Runaway.

The first serious accident of the strike occurred early today, when a trolley car of the Union Railway Co., in the Bronx, operated by a "green" motorman, got beyond control, on a steep grade and jumping the track at a curve, crashed into two jitney buses, killing two persons and severely injuring 13 others. Four of the injured may die. The car crew was arrested, pending investigation.

Almost as soon as the car left the barn it was noticed that the motorman was unable to control it. Several passengers clung to their seats in terror. The car gained momentum as it swept down the grade and, after traveling three blocks, jumped the track at a curve.

The runaway car first struck a jitney owned by Julius Grossman, in which there were three passengers. The auto was capsized, as the car struck it, and Crossman and his passengers were thrown to the pavement.

Continuing its way, the car smashed into a jitney owned by Charles E. Gates, a lumberman of Unionport, who was taking 10 of his employes to work. Gates and his passengers were thrown out of the auto and smashed to the ground.

The car finally brought up with a crash against a water standpipe on the sidewalk.

Motormen Fired Upon.

After a night of intermitten rioting, motormen on the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads reported to the police that they had been fired upon by strikers, from roof tops. Third avenue elevated trains were repeatedly bombarded with bricks and stones from buildings. One passenger, a woman, was struck on the head and seriously injured. Five arrests were made.

SPRAY SCHOOLS WITH OIL TO KILL GERMS

New York Adopts New Method in Plague Fight.

New York, Sept. 9.—On account of the infantile paralysis epidemic extraordinary pains will be taken to clean and disinfect the classrooms of all New York public schools before pupils are allowed to enter them on September 25. Under a new plan evolved by the school and health authorities, the walls will be sprayed with oil.

"This oil descends to the floor in a cloud of greasy vapor," explained Dr. I. H. Goldberger, assistant director of educational hygiene and originator of the method.

"Our experiments have shown that this vapor drags down with it every lingering dust particle that may contain a disease germ. After the germs have been carried to the floor the oil has a tendency to keep them there and if the classrooms are sprayed before they are swept there will be little chance of the children catching diseases through the nose or throat. Hereafter dry sweeping will be discarded."

TEUTONS STARVE POLES, GEORGE V. TELLS WILSON

Washington, Sept. 9.—The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, handed to President Wilson yesterday an autograph letter from King George explaining why Great Britain could not agree to the Polish relief proposal of this government. This letter places the blame on Germany for refusing to give safeguards that the foodstuffs would not be requisitioned for army purposes.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT HOLDS SECRET SESSION

Zurich, Sept. 8.—The first secret session of the Hungarian parliament was held on Thursday when the new political complications resulting from the entry of Rumania into the war were discussed.

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Earn $20.00 weekly writing names and addresses; no canvasing; particulars for stamp. G. C. Smith, Little Rock, Ark.

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Wanted—Women to start dressmaking designing business in their own homes; $20 to $60 week easily earned. Earn while learning easily at home. Write immediately for free sample lessons from our dressmaking dress designing course. Franklin Institute, Dressmaker, O-7, Rochester, N. Y.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rohoboth, Del.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for government jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. O-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN.

Were you ever offered a grocery store? Our proposition is better. Let us tell you how you can handle flour, canned goods, provisions—an entire line of groceries, as well as paints, roofing, stock foods, automobile and machinery oils and greases. No rent to pay, no investment in stock. Large orders taken from samples. Goods of guaranteed and proven quality. Selling experience not necessary. Very profitable work for "workers." Address R. S. Hill, President, Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago. Reference: Any bank or express company.

Salesmen selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug, general store trade can do big business with our new live pocket side line. All merchants, towns 100,000 and under want it; $5.00 commission each sale. No collecting. No expenses or risk to merchant. We take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Inventions Wanted. Your ideas may bring wealth; send sketch for free advice; patents secured through our credit system advertised free in Popular Mechanics Magazine; book free. Waters Co., 4318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—An old established tea and coffee business in flourishing Wisconsin city of 2,000 inhabitants. Address M-180, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Farms & Ranches! Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write UP-TO-DATE REALTY EXCHANGE, La Salle, Illinois.

Wanted to buy good Farm. Well located. Direct from owner. Give description. B. Schindler, Box 754, Chicago.

Farms Wanted—Have 7,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 414 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FARM LANDS.

Productive lands. Crop payment or easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 222, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS.

One Thousand Dollars Reward—this is not the greatest money-making household proposition ever known. N. R. G. Lin. Wizard Labor Saver washes clothes in 10 minutes, absolutely without rubbing. Contains no lime, lye, paraffin, wax or other injurious chemical and cannot possibly injure the clothes or hands. There is nothing like it or on the market. It is positively the wonder of the age; sells 15c, enough for 5 family washings. We supply one free sample with every package you buy at guarantee the sale of same. All you do is leave the free sample with the housewife and when you call again, she is eagerly awaiting to become your steady and permanent customer. Secure territorial rights at once, or you will regret it. A 1c postal card brings sample and full particulars. Farquhar-Moon Mfg. Co., Desk A-224, 140 W. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

Every home on farm, in small town or suburb needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp; 10 times as bright as electric. Tested and recommended by government and 34 leading universities. Awarded gold medal. One farmer cleared over $500 in 6 weeks. Hundreds with rigs or autos earning $100 to $300 per month. CAPITAL REQUIRED; WE FURNISH GOODS to reliable men. Write quick for sample lamp for free trial, distributor's proposition and appointment in exclusive territory. MANTLE LAMP CO., 643 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Agents — Make a dollar an hour instead of a dollar a day; sell Mendets, the famous patent patch for instantly mending leaks in graniteware, tin, brass, copper utensils and rubber goods without heat, solder, cement or rivets. Sample package and handsome catalogue of fast selling specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-B, Amsterdam, N. Y.

We will pay you $120 for congenial work in your own community; 60 days or less; man or woman. No capital required. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. Full particulars free. International Press, 6 Winston Bldg., Phila., Pa.

1916's Sensation—Eleven-piece toilet article set, selling like blazes at $1, with 1 carving set free; enormous profits; tremendous hit; Engle made $51 first week; write quick. Pierce Co., 500 Pierce Bldg., Chicago.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dress waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

Women make money introducing Priscilla fabrics, hosiery, underwear, dresses; spare time; beautiful samples furnished. Fitcharles Co., Dept. 136, Trenton, N. J.

Wanted, Agents—Best steering device for Ford cars; simple, durable, good seller; liberal commissions; exclusive territory. Steautomat Co., Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE— FARMS

A Richmond (Virginia) suburban farm home of five acres of rich level land; a beautiful new cottage and outhouses; will yield $1,500 a year in truck, poultry and fruit. Salubrious climate the year round. Few hundred feet of deep water, but well elevated, and only 7 minutes to city. Only $325 cash, and balance ($1,650) like rent, monthly or yearly (3 years). Less than cost of city lot. At your door are excellent markets, good neighbors, churches and schools. A delightful home and excellent investment in the SOUTHLAND. Richmond is a population of 170,000. Employment in city. Write for our free literature on choice Virginia farms. Address R. T. Crawley, Industrial Agent, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Room 32, Richmond, Virginia.

For Sale—My 320-acre farm in eastern Montana; 200 under plow; four-roomed house; two barns, 4,000 bushel granary, pump house over well and windmill, 250 bbl. cistern, two house 14x14 ft.; on rural mail route; four miles from good railroad town. Price $30 per acre. B. C. Baldwin, Carlyle, Montana.

10-Acre Fruit Farm on Michigan ave., 20 minutes from Toledo city limits; 8-room 12-room house, one 8-room house; will sell all or any part. Peach orchard can be seen this week. In full bearing. Andrew Haitz, Rt. 7, Box 15, Toledo, Ohio.

360 acres; level, productive soil, near 2 railroads; $15 per acre; easy terms. F. J. Reed, North Bradley, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old False Teeth. We pay to $5 a set. Also buy bridgework. Mail, Hetwitz Bros., Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale—5 pieces of Colonial Furniture, 100 years old. R. R. Oliver, Silver Lake, Indiana.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent; List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted, $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen Patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I help you market your inventions without charge. RICHARD B. OWEN, 69 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

100-Acre Farm With Crops, 6 Cows, Pr. Good Horses,

Four calves, long list tools, machinery, wagon, sleds, cream separator, harnesses, potatoes, oats, apples and vegetable garden all included. Estimated 400 cords wood that sells for $6 cord, and 50,000 ft. bass and hemlock; 400 sugar maples, 100 bearing apple trees. Cottage has 5 large rooms with cellar, 40-ft. barn, 24-ft. stable; spring water piped to both house and barn. Owner forced by outside business to raise quick cash. $1,800 takes all, part down and balance $100 yearly. Details this and other money-making farms in a dozen states, page 28 Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 165, 150 Nassau St., New York.